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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 766)

Name of Candidate	DILIP PRATAP SINGH SHEKHAWAT		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Registration Number	29253
Center	OLD RAJINDER NAGAR	Date	24/9/2016

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
8	12.5	
9	12.5	
10	12.5	
11	12.5	
12	12.5	
13	12.5	
14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in HINDI and ENGLISH.
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं तथा हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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All the questions are compulsory and carry 12.5 marks each.

1. Legislative Councils in states are expensive and otherwise superfluous legislative appendages. Examine the utility of legislative councils in this context. Also, comment on the procedural aspect of setting up and abolishing them.

   राज्य विधान परिषदें महंगी और अनावश्यक विधायी उपांग हैं। इस संदर्भ में विधान परिषदों की उपयोगिता की जांच करें। इसके अतिरिक्त इनके सृजन व उत्सादन के प्रक्रियात्मक पहलुओं पर टिप्पणी करें।

Ans 1.) Legislative Councils are the upper houses in state legislatures. Presently, 7 Indian states have legislative council. Article 169 provides for the creation and abolition of legislative councils. Legislative Councils come into recent debate on accounts of its utility as the upper house.

The following are the Drawbacks of having legislative councils →

1. Power - Legislative Councils have very less power vis-a-vis Rajya sabha & it is evident that only thing it can do is to delay a bill by four months.

2. Superflous Legislative Appendages - Recently, it has been noted that legislative Councils are only created for political reasons and do not have a significant role in the legislative working of the state.

3. It provides backdoor entry to defeated candidates & corportate elites into the Government.

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4. Legislative Council also are a huge burden on the State exchequer. It does not make sense to put an Extra - burden on a Country where almost 20% people are forced to live in poverty.

Advantages of having a Legislative Council →

1. It can provide entry to meritorious & talented people to be a part of the System.
2. It can provide a balanced policy & somehow it can oppose the monopoly of the Elected Government via Debate, Disscussion & dialogue.

Therefore, we can say that in the present political context, the cost - benefit analysis infer that have Legislative Councils have not offered any significant improvement in the Indian Polity.

PROCEDURE →

Art 169 of the Constitution - states that - for the creation or abolition of a Legislative Council, the State Assemble has to pass a resolution and forward it to the Union Parliament. If, the Union Parliament also passed a resolution in this effect, then a

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Legislative Council can be created in a state.

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2. While some argue that Article 3 provides usurping powers to the center at the cost of states, according to others it enables the Parliament to maintain and preserve federalism as enshrined in the constitution. Discuss. Is it time to have a relook at Article 3 in the spirit of co-operative federalism?

जहाँ कुछ लोगों का तर्क है कि संविधान का अनुच्छेद 3 राज्यों की कीमत पर केंद्र को अनन्य शक्तियां प्रदान करता है, वहीं दूसरों के अनुसार, यह संविधान में निहित संघवाद को बनाए रखने तथा संरक्षित करने के लिए संसद को सक्षम बनाता है। चर्चा कीजिए। क्या सहकारी-संघवाद की भावना के अनुरूप अनुच्छेद 3 पर पुनः विचार करने का समय आ गया है?

Ans 2.) Article 3 of the Indian Constitution provides that the Union parliament will have the power to create, abolish or alter the boundaries of a State.

Apprehension of States in respect of Article 3 →

(a) Insecurity: State Governments feel very insecure and bounded by the powers enshrined in Article 3.

(b) Independence: India is a federal country, where ideally the States should be free & sovereign to run their Government under the larger Union of India.

(c) Raises - The Govt of India may have a bais against the Opposition Party ruled states & thus it may take the revenge by tinkering with Article 3.

Positives of Articles 3 →

(a) India is a Union of States & hence the Union needs to be stronger to control & coordinate with the States.

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(b) Diversity - India being a vast & diverse country, is prone to conflicts at the regional level. But, a powerful Centre has the capability the ensure peace and stability.

(c.) Inter-State Coordination - Many states are not able to solve land disputes, river disputes & other disputes bilaterally, so Centre has to be powerful to intervene in order to restore peace in the States.

According to me, the time is apt to take a relook at Article 3 and make it more liberal as it is very important in a federal polity for both the Centre & States to stand equally on the same page.

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3. While the British Parliament is a sovereign legislature, the Parliaments of India and USA are non-sovereign legislatures. Explain. Also, compare the organisation and powers of the Indian Lok Sabha with the British House of Commons.

जहाँ ब्रिटिश संसद एक संप्रभु विधायिका है, वहीं भारत और अमरीका की संसदें गैर-संप्रभु विधायिकाएं हैं। स्पष्ट करें। इसके अतिरिक्त, हाउस ऑफ कॉमन्स और भारतीय लोक सभा के गठन की प्रक्रिया और शक्तियों की तुलना करें।

Ans 3.) The concept of "Sovereignty of Parliament" is a British concept, wherein the British parliament is the Statutes of the law of the land & is above everything.
This because →

1. Britain has an unwritten Constitution & all the laws passed by the Parliament are the only Constitution

2. The British Court are only there to protect and uphold the laws of the British Parliament.

3. There is no mechanism for Judicial review in Britain.

India & the U.S. Parliament are non-sovereign Legislatures, because —

(a) In Indian & U.S. Parliament are created by the Constitution. Therefore, the Constitution is the more Powerful and Supreme.

(b) In Indian & U.S Parliament — effect Checks and balances are there in the form of Executive and Judiciary.

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(c) Written Constitution – In both U.S. & India, the Constitution must be upheld in letter and spirit, so even the Parliament cannot violate the provisions of the Constitution.

(d) Judicial Review – This instrument ensures that Courts have the power to suo-motu strike down any law or Act which is against the Constitution.

	British House of Commons	Lok Sabha
1.) Organisation	It has total 650 seats & is more representative than the Indian Lower Birth House.	It has only 545 seats & is less representative according to the vast population.
2.) Powers	It the Sovereign Legislature	The powers of Lok Sabha are checked by Executive, Judiciary, Rajya Sabha & other organisations created by the Constitution

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4. While Fundamental Rights are crucial to the survival of a vibrant democracy, Fundamental Duties are equally important. While enumerating the Fundamental Duties, discuss the statement.

जहाँ एक जीवंत लोकतंत्र के अस्तित्व के लिए मौलिक अधिकार अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण होते हैं, वहीं मौलिक कर्तव्य भी समान रूप से महत्वपूर्ण होते हैं। मौलिक कर्तव्यों को चिन्हित करते हुए प्रस्तुत कथन पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans 4.) The fundamental rights are the very basic & natural rights which constitute the soul of the constitution. The fundamental Rights are there since the Inception of the constitution. These are incorporated in Part III of the constitution & range from Right to Equality to Cultural & Educational Rights. If any right is violated, the victim can move the SC directly.

~~On the other hand, Directive Principles of State policy (DPSP)~~

On the other hand Fundamental Duties were inserted into the constitution by 42th Amendment Act, 1976. These include a list of Duties which the citizen need to follow. These are non-enforceable but moral. These are ~~incorp~~ incorporated in Article 51 A of the Constitution. Some of the fundamental Duties are as follows —

1. To respect the National flag & National Anthem.
2. To preserve & protect the cultural monuments, lakes & rivers.
3. To provide National service when asked to do so.

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4. To develop scientific temper & work for the progress of the nation.

By the very wording, it is clear that the Fundamental Duties are just a moral obligation on the Individual & has no legal relevance.

In the present day, both Fundamental Rights & Fundamental Duties have to given equal emphasis, because, since it is the duty of the State to protect the fundamental rights of its citizens, it is also important the citizens also perform their fundamental duty for a peaceful & progressive nation.

Way forward —

1. Fundamental Duties should become the basis of some laws so as to strengthen the nation from within.

2. In an era of Participative Governance, citizens should be taken into the mainstream for nation building.

3. Awareness campaigns — In general, the people of India are less aware of their fundamental duties vis-a-vis the fundamental rights. So, NGO & Civil society organisations can play a strong role to disseminate the fundamental

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duties to the citizens.

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5. Several constitutional experts have found the process of appointment and removal of governor to be against the very grain of democratic traditions and constitutional propriety. Do you think that this process warrants a fresh look in context of recent controversies surrounding the post?

कई संवैधानिक विशेषज्ञों ने राज्यपाल की नियुक्ति व इसे हटाने की प्रक्रिया को लोकतांत्रिक परंपराओं की मूलभावना और संवैधानिक मर्यादा के विरुद्ध पाया है। इस पद से जुड़े हाल के विवादों को देखते हुए क्या आप इस प्रक्रिया की समीक्षा की आवश्यकता महसूस करते हैं?

Ans 5.)

In recent times, the post of Governor has been in controversy due to its politicisation by the Ruling Government at the centre.

According to the constitution, the Governor has to be appointed by the President & he remains in office on the pleasure of the president. No process of removal of the Governor has been prescribed in the Constitution.

Issues with the appointment and removal of the Governor →

1. Political appointments - The Union Government, more often than not, appoints its party persons or persons supporting the party on the post - to have some control of the States ruled the other parties.

2. Mass appointment & removal of Governors - when the Government at the centre changes. It affects the stability of the State Governments.

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3. No procedure or criteria for appointment & removal & it can be any x, y, z person to hold the post, provided he enjoys the patronage of the political party ruling at the Centre.

4. Against democratic traditions – The Governor when compared to the President does not represent the people of the State. This system of Elected governor is there in U.S.A.

WAY FORWARD →

The Sarkaria Commission has recommended to have a definite criteria for the appointment & removal of Governor. It also recommended the only – non political persons to be appointed.

Also, the Supreme Court has held that the Ruling Government can not remove the Governor on its whims and fancies without any bona fide reasons.

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6. Repeated violations of the Model Code of Conduct (MCC) have raised questions on its effectiveness. In this light, discuss the idea of making MCC a part of Representation of Peoples Act, 1951.

आदर्श आचार संहिता (एम.सी.सी.) के बार-बार होने वाले उल्लंघन ने इसकी प्रभावशीलता पर प्रश्न खड़े किये हैं। इस आलोक में, आदर्श आचार संहिता को लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 का हिस्सा बनाने के विचार पर चर्चा करें।

Ans 6) The Model Code of Conduct (MCC) is a protocol, released by the Election commission, which is to be followed by all the political parties contesting Election. It is enforceable right from the day of announcement of Elections to the day of Election.

Recently, in the State elections of Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Kerala & Assam, there were frequent news regarding the violation of MCC by political parties.

Reasons for the violation of MCC →

(a) Its Non-enforceable nature - MCC being non-enforceable in the court of law does not deter the political parties to follow it.

(b) Political gains - Nowadays, Political parties, as seen in Bihar & Tamil Nadu, are more dependent on caste politics & distributing freebies, in order to gain votes. It could potentially disrupt social harmony & also bring a huge toll

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on the State exchequer.

(c) Social media - It is used by an instrument by political parties to mobilise voters & reach out to the voters. In election period, social media is also used by political parties to strengthen their caste & religious propaganda.

Making MCC a part of RPA, 1951 →

1. This can be counterproductive as it will lead to biases by the ruling Government in prosecuting the offenders.

2. A large ~~not~~ no. of petitions & cases in the Courts could delay the Election process.

3. This could be against free and fair elections. The EC can be coerced by the ruling Govt to charge frivolous cases on the opposition parties.

Suggestions -

1. The MCC can be made enforceable by strengthening the IPC & CrPC to prevent improper activities during elections.

2. ~~MCC~~ Political parties could be trained about following the provisions of the MCC by EC.

3. Awareness in people can also play a bigger role to stop the malpractices in Elections.

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7. The government cannot condition receipt of public benefits on waiver of fundamental rights. Discuss this statement in context of the recent issues raised in the Aadhaar petitions.

सरकार, जनता के समक्ष कल्याणकारी लाभों को प्राप्त करने के लिए, मौलिक अधिकारों के परित्याग की शर्त नहीं रख सकती। हाल ही में आधार कार्ड से सम्बंधित याचिका में उठाए गए मुद्दों के संदर्भ में इस कथन पर चर्चा करें।

Ans 7.) Aadhar card is an Identity card launched by the UIDAI to enroll all the citizens by taking their biometric data into their details. If used efficiently, Aadhar card can play a pivotal role in strengthening the public service delivery in India →

(a) Aadhar card prevents duplication & is effective in plugging loopholes & leakages in public service delivery.

(b) It can lead to simplicity - as it can be useful in providing the subsidy directly to the Bank Accounts of the citizens linked with Aadhar card. Eg: LPG subsidy.

(c) Aadhar card can lead to effective targeting & empowering the weaker sections of the society.

But, the provision of collection of Biometric data in the Aadhar card provides a threat to the privacy of an individual as his/her personal information can be misused by anyone.

The Supreme Court has also allowed the use of Aadhar card in PDS, LPG

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subsidy & kerosene subsidy only - provided no one will be denied services for not having an Aadhar card.

The following issues have propped up in recent times →

(a) The Aadhaar bill passed by the Govt does not contain any solution for the issue of Privacy.

(b) Sec 7 of the Aadhar bill allow the Govt to impose the need of Aadhar card to avail any Govt service.

(c) Due to weak IT infrastructure of India, the biometric information can be misused.

(d) It comes into direct conflict with Right to Privacy as implicit in Article 21 of the Constitution.

Aadhar card is definitely an useful instrument to provide public services to the ~~poor~~ people in a very efficient manner, but sufficient safeguard should be there to protect the citizen's fundamental right to Privacy.

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8. Though the institutions protecting human rights and rights of the vulnerable sections are meant to act as watchdogs, they are treated as subordinate departments with scant regard for their autonomy or statutory character. Discuss the issues which these institutions are facing related to appointment, structure and functioning.

यद्यपि मानवाधिकारों और समाज के कमजोर वर्गों के अधिकारों की रक्षा करने वाले संस्थानों से इन अधिकारों के प्रहरी के रूप में कार्य करने की अपेक्षा की जाती है, लेकिन इन विभागों की स्वायत्तता या वैधानिक चरित्र के प्रति महज औपचारिक सम्मान प्रदर्शित करते हुए अधीनस्थ विभागों जैसा व्यवहार किया जाता है। इन संस्थाओं द्वारा नियुक्ति, गठन और कामकाज से संबंधित सामना की जा रही चुनौतियों पर चर्चा करें।

Ans 8.) The main institutions protecting Human Rights & rights of vulnerable sections is the NHRC & the State Human Rights Commission & National Commission for SC & ST and other State institutions.

Recently, the former CJI - H.L. Dattu said - "NHRC has become a toothless tiger". This emphasises that these organisations are ~~no~~ only mere constitutional bodies and have no significant powers to serve their purpose.

PROBLEMS faced by these organisation -

(a) APPOINTMENT -

(i) Most of the appointments are political appointments & these Appointees only serve the purpose the ruling Party.

(ii) Poor staffing - the staff of such organisations are not domain experts but are only transfered from some other organisation.

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(b) STRUCTURE - These organisations have a very centralised structure, which most of the Authority lies at the Top level, which leaves the ground worker with effectively no power.

(c) FUNCTIONING - (i) The functioning of these organisation is directly influence by the Government in power. If, any ~~of~~ person tries to act against the will of the Government, he is removed.

(ii) Even being Quasi-Judicial organisations, these organisations does not have the power to punish any convict.

(iii) The recommendations of these organisation are non-binding in nature.

SUGGESTION →

If India has to truly move a the path of a progressive & ~~equal~~ egalitarian society, ~~the~~ social justice have to be delivered to the weaker sections of the society. Therefore, there is an urgent need to review these Act's, eg: NHRC Act, SC/ST Act, etc. - to provide these institutions with more powers to enforce rule of law & promote social equity.

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9. Equality of seats among states in Rajya Sabha could not be adopted after independence because of the circumstances prevailing at that time. However, there is a need to take a fresh look at this. Evaluate.

स्वतंत्रता पश्चात् राज्यसभा में राज्यों के बीच सीटों की समानता की संकल्पना तत्कालीन परिस्थितियों के कारण नहीं अपनाई जा सकी। हालांकि इस पर नए सिरे से विचार करने की आवश्यकता है। मूल्यांकन करें।

Ans 9.) Presently, the allocations of seats in the Rajya sabha is based on the principle of proportional representation. Accordingly, the state of Uttar Pradesh has 34 states & Sikkim left with only ~~only~~ one.

Reasons for not providing equality of seat in Rajya Sabha during the adoption of the Constitution —

(1.) Unequal strength of all states — on the account of population. There were huge differences.

(2.) The division of states in 4 categories further diminished the idea of equal seats.

(3.) Also, it was foreseen ~~by~~ by the Constitution-makers ~~that~~ that the country will undergo a major change in the coming days & the political map of India will incur huge changes.

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Problems with the present system →

1. The smaller states have the apprehension of being ignored by the National Parties & Representatives of larger states.
2. This system has led to rise in level of discontentment among the leaders of smaller states.
3. The country has also witnessed rise in rebellion & demand of Seperate State in the North-Eastern region where the representation is much less.

In Present circumstances, there is a need to review this system of Proportional system, as it is equally necessary to take the smaller ~~the~~ states & their representatives into the mainstream politics. Further, Lok Sabha being a fully representative House, the Rajya Sabha can be made more accomodative.

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10. It is contended that the implementation of One-Rank-One-Pension (OROP) for the armed forces would create a severe strain on government finances. Explain the principles underlying the OROP and arguments that have been cited in its support as well as opposition.

यह दृढ़तापूर्वक कहा जा रहा है कि सशस्त्र बलों के लिए वन रैंक-वन पेंशन (ओ.आर.ओ.पी.) का कार्यन्वयन सरकार के वित्त पर एक गंभीर दबाव उत्पन्न करेगा। ओ.आर.ओ.पी. के अन्तर्निहित सिद्धांतों तथा इसके समर्थन एवं विपक्ष में दिए गए तर्कों की व्याख्या कीजिए।

Ans (10.)

Under the OROP (One Rank, One Pension) scheme, the personnels of Armed forces with equal rank & equal year of service, will be given equal Pension. This has come after widespread protests by the Retired Army personnel. Acc. to this Scheme, the pension amount of Ex-Army personnels are bound to rise. This has a major consequence in respect of the subsequent rise in Inflation.

Principles underlying the OROP →

(1.) It promote equality between the old & the new Ex-Army personnels in terms of pay & pension.

(2.) This will provide financial stability to the families of Ex-Army personnel – as the retirement Age is very less in the Army.

(3.) The pay scales ~~based~~ once fixed – under the OROP – will be revised after a period of 5 years.

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Arguments in support of OROP →

1.) This will empower old ex-army officials & make them financially self dependent.

2.) It will set a good precedent. The life in Army is full of threats & dangers & the ex-soldiers & officers truly deserve an equal pay.

Argument against the OROP →

1.) Suddenly, an increase in pay, will lead to rise in Inflation.

2.) It will bring a huge burden on the exchequer & compromise Govt' priority towards the social sector schemes.

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11. Article 311 of the Constitution has been a matter of much debate. Arguments range from its retention in its present form, or even strengthening it, to its total deletion. Comment.

संविधान का अनुच्छेद 311 बहस का महत्वपूर्ण विषय रहा है। इस विमर्श में इसे वर्तमान रूप में ही बनाए रखने, अधिक सशक्त करने से लेकर इसके विलोपन तक के मुद्दे शामिल हैं टिप्पणी करें।

Ans 11)

Article 311 contains the provisions of appointment, removal & promotion of Civil Servants. This Article, in today's context, has become a security for civil servants who are involved in corrupt practices.

Arguments for retaining & strengthening of Article 311 →

(1.) Civil servants work under close interface with both public & politicians & for for them to work efficiently, sufficient safeguards have to be their for their security of services.

(2.) Some Honest civil servants work for the betterment of the society & people. Sometimes, they have take harsh actions against corrupt officials & politicians. Art. 311 makes them do their job seriously.

Arguments against retaining of Art. 311 -

(1.) In many cases, Art 311 acts as a safety valve for corrupt civil servants.

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(2.) Art 311 provides them with the required Coverage to do malafide services.

(3.) Article 311 ~~[illegible]~~ make the Civil Servants redundant & self-serving.

(4.) Article 311 also protect those officials who serve their political masters, instead to the public.

In the current situation, there is a greater scope of review Art 311 & make it more effective against corrupt officials & more support for honest civil servants. Also, a comprehensive change in the Civil services conduct rules is also due since long, to make the Civil servants more responsible & accountable to ~~[illegible]~~ the public in large.

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12. While Public Interest Litigations have provided access to justice for the poor and the marginalized sections of the society but many vested interests have also misused it. In this context, examine the utility of PILs as a tool of social justice.

यद्यपि जन हित याचिकाओं ने समाज के निर्धन एवं अधिकार विहीन वर्गों को न्याय तक पहुंच प्रदान किया है, लेकिन कुछ निहित स्वार्थों के कारण इसका दुरुपयोग भी हुआ है। इस संदर्भ में, सामाजिक न्याय के साधन के रूप में जन हित याचिकाओं की उपयोगिता का परिक्षण करें।

Ans. 12) PIL is an innovation of the Indian Judiciary itself. It provides the right to any citizen or organisation to file a petition in "Public Interest" for any other individual or organisation. In this way, nowadays, the NGOs has become a "proxy - litigant" - for other vested interests. This defeat the actual purpose of PIL to deliver justice to the poor & weaker people.

PIL as a tool of Social Justice →

(1.) It provides justice and voice to the disabled ones who do not have the money & resources to approach the Courts.

(2.) It addresses quick & strong action to various social ills in the Country. Eg: Rape, Dowry, Domestic violence, etc.

(3.) Judicial Activism - It provides the Judiciary to uphold the law & further strengthen the law by releasing guidelines

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eg: Vishakha guidelines - for sexual harassment at workplace,

(4.) It ~~makes~~ served as an instrument to uphold the rule of law.

Challenges with PIL →

(1.) Many vested interests are using this instrument to ~~file~~ file frivolous cases against merit organisations.

(2.) It overloads the already stressed Judiciary with a large no. of pending cases.

(3.) ~~It~~ A large no. of PILs - slows proceedings on the useful PILs - which require urgent attention.

Suggestions →

(a) Economic disincentives can be posed for frivolous PILs

(b) Accepting only those PILs where Justice is not served due to some serious issues.

(c) Accepting PILs only on the behalf of persons with some disability.

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13. What do you understand by alternate dispute redressal mechanism? Discuss the various tools of ADR. In light of the problems faced by the Indian judiciary enumerate the advantages of Lok Adalats.

वैकल्पिक विवाद निवारण तंत्र से आप क्या समझते हैं? वैकल्पिक विवाद निवारण तंत्र (ए.डी.आर.) के विभिन्न साधनों पर चर्चा करें। भारतीय न्यायपालिका के समक्ष पेश आ रही समस्याओं के आलोक में लोक अदालतों के लाभों का वर्णन करें।

Ans 13.)

In the current scenario, the India's Judiciary is overburdened with a huge no. of pending cases. In such a situation ADRs become pivotal in delivery of speedy justice.

~~Tools of ADRs~~

(i) What are ADRs?

ADRs are those mechanisms, whereby justice can be delivered via means alternate to the Traditional Judiciary. In other words, a compromise or a settlement, or a verdict is reached outside the Courts in the presence of some other people.

Tools of ADR →

(1.) Settlement & Compromise — wherein both parties settle for a condition agreed by both.

(2.) Family Courts — Cases in which 2 families or family members are involved, the member of the families

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organise & solve the issue by their own.

(3.) Lok Adalats – In some towns & villages, where access to Judiciary is not easy, lok adalats play a very important role in resolving the disputes in their area.

Advantages of Lok Adalats →

(1.) Saving of time & money → In Indian Courts, money power plays a big role in getting Justice delivered. So, for poor & middle class people it is beneficial to try their case in Lok adalats – for quick & speed justice.

(2.) As the prosecutors are people themselves chances of a biased verdict are too less.

(3.) It promotes social harmony – In cases tried by the Lok Adalats, generally, both the parties are satisfied.

(4.) It promote Rule of Law to the gras root level.

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14. Bringing political parties under the ambit of RTI will not only usher accountability and transparency in governance but will also be a major step towards electoral reforms. Discuss.

राजनीतिक दलों को सूचना के अधिकार अधिनियम (आर.टी.आई.) के दायरे में लाने से न केवल पारदर्शी एवं उत्तरदायी शासन की शुरुआत होगी बल्कि यह चुनाव संबंधी सुधारों की दिशा में एक बड़ा कदम होगा। चर्चा करें।

Ans 14.) It has been a matter a long debate since time unknown to demand transparency & accountability from political parties. RTI, if could cover political parties, could strengthen the Democracy from within.

Advantages of Bringing Political Parties under RTI →

(a) It will check the flow of illegal funds & black money during Elections.

(b) It will promote more probity in public life.

(c) Corporate - Politics nexus can be exposed. Hence, Crony capitalism could be checked.

(d) It will facilitate the social auditing people ~~of the main parties~~ to their the political parties.

(e) Most importantly, citizens would be able to do the Cost - benefit analysis - of ~~whom~~ ~~to~~ which Party to vote and which not to vote?

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Disadvantages (as argued by Political parties themselves) —

(1.) They argue that political parties do not come under "public office" under the RTI Act, 2005.

(2.) A large no. of RTI Application may divert the attention of political parties from public welfare.

To bring Political parties under RTI, there is a need of a strong political will to become more transparent & accountable to people. But, given the system of Indian politics & the Corporate - Political party nexus - such a reform is very difficult to come.

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15. A generational shift in railway operations is required. In light of this, discuss the need for an independent tariff and safety regulatory authority of India.

रेलवे के संचालन में आमूलचूल परिवर्तन की आवश्यकता है। इस तथ्य के प्रकाश में, भारत के लिए एक स्वतंत्र प्रशुल्क टैरिफ एवं सुरक्षा नियामक प्राधिकरण की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा करें।

Ans 15.) From a long period of time, the Indian railways is incurring huge losses, beides the fact that it huge potential to make profitable business. But, the Railway, being under the sole control of Government, has lead to populist policies to further crumble the Railway infrastructure.

Need for a Generational shift in Railway operations →

1. Railways have incurred huge losses in the past, due to populist policies of the Government.

2. Railways in India has huge potential to make profit on the account its network, no. of passenger & freight transport.

3. Acc.. to Business Environment in India, a huge no. of Investors are ready to Invest into Railways to make it more efficient.

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Role of an Independent tariff & Safety Regulatory authority →

(1.) Acc. to estimates, the Railway fares in India are too low, when compared to the Global average.

(2.) Safety has also become an important issue as Indian railways has been criticised for its poor attention on Safety of passengers & subsequently, a huge no. of passengers have died in Rail accident.

(3.) An Independent Authority, will work towards making profits & imbibing efficiency in Railways.

(4.) It will also remove rampant corruption & help in modernisation of Rail Infrastructure in India.

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16. It has been argued that the 'First past the post' system fails to represent the will of the majority and encourages vote-bank politics. In this context, examine whether India should adopt Proportional Representation System to reform our electoral process.

यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि 'फर्स्ट पास्ट द पोस्ट' प्रणाली बहुमत की इच्छा का प्रतिनिधित्व करने के स्थान पर वोट बैंक की राजनीति को प्रोत्साहित करती है। इस संदर्भ में, इस बात का परिक्षण करें कि क्या भारत को अपनी चुनावी प्रक्रिया में सुधार करने हेतु आनुपातिक प्रतिनिधित्व प्रणाली अपनाना चाहिए?

Ans 16.) In Indian Political system, Elections at all the three levels of Government are held according to "First past the post" system - acc. to which the one who get more no. of votes as compared to other candidates, wins the elections, even if, only 30% people vote for him.

Problems with first past the Post system →

(1.) It is not fully representative - as a person with only, say, 20% votes can also win the election, even if the rest 80% voters never wanted him to be elected.

(2.) It encourages Criminals to contest elections -

The criminals get maximum advantage from such a system, as they can get the required votes by threatening the people of the constituency.

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Advantages of Proportional Representation System →

1.) Such a system is maximum representative of the people, as the least wanted candidate by a majority has no chances to win.

2.) By-Elections - can be done away with, as - in case of a vacancy, the candidate who secured 2nd position could replace him.

Disadvantages of Proportional representation →

(1.) In India, still many people are illiterate & this system being complex ~~only~~ one may not be understood by many people.

(2.) In India, still many people live in Rural Areas (about 80%) - who are accustomed with first past the post system. So, a radical change like this may not be easily acceptable.

Suggestion →

In the present context, to make our Democracy more representative, Elections with proportional representation can be held in some urban towns on a pilot basis & then it can be spread to the entire country.

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17. Independence of judiciary and separation of powers, both are part of the basic structure of the constitution. In this context, discuss the recent Supreme Court judgment on the constitutional validity of the National Judicial Appointments Commission.

न्यायपालिका की स्वतंत्रता एवं शक्तियों का विभाजन, दोनों संविधान के मूल ढांचे का हिस्सा हैं। इस संदर्भ में, हाल ही में सुप्रीम कोर्ट द्वारा राष्ट्रीय न्यायिक नियुक्ति आयोग (एन.जे.ए.सी.)की संवैधानिक वैधता पर दिए गए निर्णय पर चर्चा करें।

Ans 17.) Recently, a constitutional bench of SC, struck down the NJAC Act with 4-1 majority. The supreme struck down the constitutional amendment on the argument of Independence of Judiciary & seperation of power.

The NJAC ~~Act~~, was setup ~~too~~ by the 99th Constitutional Amendment Act, which would be responsible ~~for~~ the appointment of Judges in the SC & High Court of India. The NJAC would make recommendations to the president, which would be binding, ~~the~~ for the appointment of Judges.

Composition of NJAC →

1. CJI (Chairman)
2. 2 SC Judges
3. Union Law Minister
4. 2 Eminent Jurists.

Subsequesquently, under Judicial review of the 99th Constitutional Amendment Act, the NJAC was struck down on the following Grounds →

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(1) Independency of Judiciary → It is a feature of the basic structure of the Constitution. In the NJAC, 3 member (including law minister) were to be appointed by the Govt, which could compromise the Independence of Judiciary.

(2) Seperation of Power – It is always important in a Democratic Polity for Constitutional institutions like Legislature & Judiciary to not have any overlaps – in order to ensure smooth function of such Institutions.

Further, the SC has also acknowledged the fact that there need to be a reform in the opaque Collegium system. On this line, a Memorandum of Procedure is being dissussed between the Government & Judiciary, which could resolve the issues regarding Judicial appointments.

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18. AMRUT gives state governments the flexibility in designing schemes and eases central monitoring. Explain. How far can it recast the urban landscape of India?

अमृत (AMRUT) राज्य सरकारों को योजनाओं के प्रारूप निर्धारण के सन्दर्भ में लचीलापन प्रदान करता है तथा केंद्र द्वारा की जाने वाली मॉनीटरिंग को आसान बनाता है | वर्णन करें। भारत के शहरी परिदृश्य को यह किस हद तक पुनर्निर्मित कर सकता है?

Ans 18.)

AMRUT is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with huge ambition of Transforming Urban areas in the Country. The 2 major provisions of the scheme are →

(1.) Flexibility in designing schemes by the State - Government →

In this scheme, the State Government are required to submit their City plans to the centre. The most important aspect of this provision is that it is a bottom-up scheme & would strengthen Cooperative Federalism in the Country.

It is also consistent with the local complexities & realities of the Urban areas in the State, which State Governments are much aware of.

(2.) Central monitoring -

Monitoring will also become very easy in AMRUT scheme as centre will monitor a State plan & design - which has been prepared by the State. In this, the cooperation of State will also

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help in better monitoring the scheme.

AMRUT being a bottom up scheme, has a huge potential to recast the Urban landscape. The major problem with other CSS has been the Centre State conflict. But, in AMRUL, the Central & State ~~work~~ government will have to work in tandem to transform the Urban Landscape of India.

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19. There has been a tendency to resolve specialized cases faster through the means of Tribunals. In light of this, discuss the issue of increasing "tribunalisation" of courts in India.

न्यायाधिकरण जैसे साधनों के माध्यम से विशेष मामलों को तेजी से हल करने की प्रवृत्ति देखी जा रही है। इसके सन्दर्भ में, भारत में न्यायालयों को न्यायाधिकरणीकृत करने की बढ़ती प्रवृत्ति के मुद्दे पर चर्चा करें।

Ans 19.)

Part 14A of the Indian Constitution provides for setting up Tribunals at Central & State levels for Administrative & various other purposes. There has been increasing tribunalisation of the Courts in recent past.

There has been a tendency to resolve specialised cases faster through the means of tribunals. The following reasons accrue to this →

(a) Overburdened Judiciary – Due to a huge no. of cases already pending, many cases of genuine urgency end up being in the list of pending cases. Thus, ~~since Tribunals~~ are

(b) Specialised Tribunals – To to specialised nature of Tribunals, the cases are deposed off very fast.

(c) Tribunals are comparitively less burdened with cases, so Justice is delivered fast.

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(d) The Govt itself has opened up a lot of Tribunal for varied purposes to de-burden the Judiciary.

Demerits of Increasing Tribunalisation →

1. Due to lack of Public exposure some Tribunals are a place for corrupt practices.

2. In Administrative Tribunals, many Judicial posts are also held by Administrators. This is a breach of Seperation of power.

3. Burden on Exchequer — A large no. of Specialised Tribunals have put a heavy toll on the Exchequer.

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20. While the 73rd and 74th constitutional amendments provided for representation to women in local governance, much work remains to be done to ensure their true participation, given their present socio-economic conditions. Comment.

यद्यपि 73वें और 74वें संविधान संशोधन ने महिलाओं को स्थानीय शासन में प्रतिनिधित्व प्रदान किया है, लेकिन उनकी वर्तमान सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्थिति को देखते हुए, महिलाओं की वास्तविक भागीदारी सुनिश्चित करने के लिए बहुत कुछ किया जाना शेष है। टिप्पणी करें।

Ans.20) –

The 73rd & 74th Amendment Acts have provided 1/3rd seat reserved for women Candidates at both Rural & Urban Local-Self Government. But, still work needs to be done to ensure their true participation.

The following causes hinder active participation of women in Governance in India →

(a) Women as "Proxy" for their husband & fathers –

In elections to PRIs in India, it has been noted that many influencial men rule from behind – by projecting their spouse or daughter in the Elections.

(b) Mainly women from already established families contest elections & become office bearers. The weaker women, do not get any chance to get elected & work for further empowerment of women.

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(c) Women as only have "idols" in Governance.
It is very important to note that women having no knowledge of Governance or administration, doesn't serve the purpose of women empowerment, even if they get elected.

The following reforms must be done to ensure their true participation →

(a) Awareness: Many rural & uneducated women are even not aware of the law.

(b) Training: Women organisations & NGOs can be pooled in to provide training to women about the nuances of Governance & administration.

(c) Education: Government needs to lay more emphasis on girl child education. Eg: "Beti Bachao, Beti Padho" abhiyan of Union Govt is a right step in this direction.

(d) Also, the husbands & father's of women have to be encourged to promote their spouse / Daughter to fight elections.

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Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

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INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH.
3. All questions are compulsory.
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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All the questions are compulsory and carry 12.5 marks each.

1. Soil management in Northeast India is critical for a viable agriculture economy. In this context, discuss the problems of soils in Northeast India. Suggest some steps that can be taken to counter this problem.
पूर्वोत्तर भारत में व्यावहारिक रूप से लाभप्रद कृषि अर्थव्यवस्था के लिए मृदा प्रबंधन महत्वपूर्ण है। इस संदर्भ में, पूर्वोत्तर भारत में मृदा संबंधी समस्याओं की चर्चा कीजिए। इस समस्या के हल हेतु उठाए जा सकने वाले कुछ कदम सुझाइये।

Ans 1.) North Eastern part of India is globally acknowledged as a Biodiversity Hotspot - as many species of flora and fauna are endemic to this region and also it has lost more than 70% of its original native species.

Why soil management is important in North - East →

1. A vast area of land is under permanent forest cover.
2. Rugged topography.
3. High rainfall throughout the year - makes the soil less appropriate for farming.
4. Soil of this region is largely under grass cover and has less porosity & are also deficient in some major Nutrients.

Due to the above issues, & further the less chance of availability of uncovered soil, Agriculture in North East becomes a major challenge. In the context of growing population and

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economic development, the agricultural production has to rise to feed the people. Henceforth, a series of measures must be taken →

(1.) Terrace - farming - in hilly areas.

(2.) Soil health Card Scheme - in which suitability of the soil will be checked against the crops to be sown.

(3.) Proper drainage mechanism must be put in place to prevent water logging and also soil erosion.

(4.) More emphasis shall be laid on horticultural crops as moving towards ~~agri~~ Commercial agriculture will be against the natural forest ecosystem of the region.

(5.) Biopesticides and biofertilizers can be deployed to raise the yeild.

Hence, for North East India to be more productive Climate smart Agriculture - with minimum inputs & maximum productivity must be practiced.

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2. How does the plate tectonics theory help explain the formation of Himalayas and Deccan Traps?
प्लेट विवर्तिनिकी सिद्धांत किस प्रकार हिमालय और दक्कन ट्रैप्स के निर्माण की व्याख्या करता है?

Ans 2.) The Earth's Crust is a very thin portion of the entire solid structure of the Earth and hence over a period of time, it had developed fissures and hence, the breaking up of the Crust - which is now seen in the form of Plates
eg: Euraeian plate, Gondwana plate.

The interaction of these plates have resulted in a variety of Geological landforms like Oceans, Mountains, Ridges and also have lead to disasters such as Tsunami, Earthquakes, Vulcanism, etc.

The plate tectonic theory →

(i) In Himalaya formation - This has been due to destructive collision of Indian plate moving North wards towards the Euraeian plate & thus, the folds in the form of Himalayas got developed. Himalayas are also the youngest fold mountains in the world.

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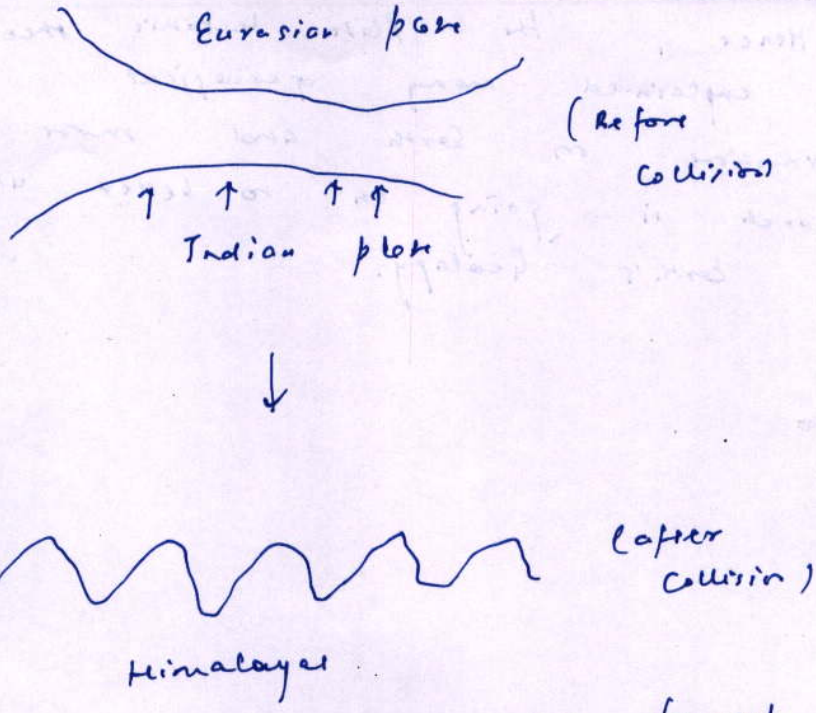
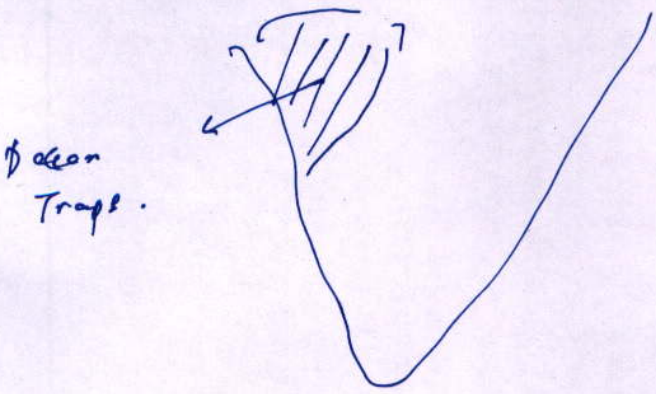


(2) Deccan traps – are mainly formed due to submergence of one Oceanic plate under the Continental plate. Due to the heating up of Oceanic plate beneath the Earth's Crust, the Basaltic lava has flowing outwards and which has consolidated into step like features in the North western peninsular Plateau of India.



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Hence, the Plate tectonic theory has explained many geological formations on Earth and more research is going on to better understand the Earth's Geology.

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3. Inspite being one of the largest producer of fish, there is still considerable scope of improvement in the fishery sector. In light of the above statement, discuss the problems and prospects of Fishery industry in India with respect to both inland and marine fisheries.

मत्स्य के सबसे बड़े उत्पादकों में से एक होने के बाद भी, मत्स्य-क्षेत्र में सुधार की अभी भी पर्याप्त संभावनाएँ हैं। उपरोक्त कथन के आलोक में भारत में अंतर्देशीय और समुद्री मत्स्यन दोनों क्षेत्रों में व्याप्त समस्याओं एवं संभावनाओं पर चर्चा करें।

Ans 3.) The Fishery sector in India has a traditional Industry and it shows a huge potential to dominate Global markets.

India's virtues in this sector →

(1) India has a 7,000 km long Coastline - which raised India's fishing Industry's potential to 4 million Tonnes /year (currently only above 2 million tonne is produced)

(2) India has innumerous Inland lakes, perennial and seasonal rivers - In this one, very less has be achieved by the Fisheries sector.

The major problems of Fisheries Sector in India are →

(1) Technology - many Fishing houses are ~~very small and limit~~ still using the outdating manual techniques to catch fish.

(2) Policy Support - So far, the Union Government and various state Government

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have not given proper attention and focus towards Fisheries sector.

(3) subsistence fishing — only for household consumption.

(4) lack of Investment from Corporates — due to bureaucrat & numerous Government regulation in Coastal areas. eg: Coastal Regulation Zones (CRZ).

(5) Transportation — This a huge problem, which results in rotting of fishes in long routes. Hence, the fisheries sector is mostly localised in India.

Solution →

(1) Government needs to come up with proper framework & policy incentives to promote fisheries — via Domestic and foreign investment.

(2) Research and development in this sector to evolve better ways to deal with problem of sub-optimal production.

(3) Tax-breaks and policy incentives for Corporates to invest in fisheries sector..

(4) Collaboration with other world leaders like Japan & China — for Technology & Expertise.

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(5) Improving Transportation by dedicated freight corridors on all routes in the country & also abroad.

India has a huge potential to emerge as a leader in the fishing industry in the world; and with a favourable demographic dividend, the time is opportune to revolutionise fisheries in India.

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4. Vegetation in deserts and saline areas have highly specialized means of adapting themselves to the environment. Explain.

मरुस्थलों और लवणीय क्षेत्रों में पाई जाने वाली वनस्पति में स्वयं को पर्यावरण के प्रति अनुकूलित करने की अत्यधिक विशेषीकृत युक्तियाँ होती हैं। व्याख्या कीजिए।

Ans 4.) Environmental Adaptation – Due to huge variability in the Climate in different part of world, the native species have a natural phenomenon to adapt towards it. eg: In Polar areas, Polar bears has thick cover of Blubber to prevent heat loss.

In a similar way the flora / vegetation of an area have different ways of adapting to its environment. For example →

(1) In Deserts →

(i) Trees have short leaves – to prevent water loss via transpiration

(ii) Needles & Spines.

(iii) Stomata is covered – throughout the day for protection from Transpiration.

(iv) High & Deep penetration of roots to such ground water – as the water table is low.

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(2.) In saline areas, esp. in Estuaries and Deltas. Eg: Sunderbans in West bengal, Plants adapt differently →

(1.) Pneumatophores – Roots impinge from the Ground in vertical direction.

(2.) Anaerobic bacteria in the roots are major source of Nutrients as saline water are low in Oxygen.

Thus, both the species of flora and fauna have their own evolution and development to adapt to their sarrounding environment. But, it took of a huge time for these species to adapt and with the current pace of Climate change – many of these species have become extinct due to habitat loss. For example, Dodo, Tasan Tiger, etc.

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5. Give an account of the distribution of cement industry in India and the factors that affect its location. Also trace the growth of cement industry in India.

भारत में सीमेंट उद्योग के वितरण और इसकी अवस्थिति को प्रभावित करने वाले कारकों का विवरण दें। साथ ही, भारत में सीमेंट उद्योग की वृद्धि की रूपरेखा भी प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

Ans 5.) Cement Industry in India is one of the 8 core industries of Index of Industrial Production (IIP) in India. Thus, it has a significant contribution to the Indian Economy in the form of-

1. Exports.
2. Building houses & commercial spaces
3. Roads, etc.
4. Raw material for other Industries, etc.

Factors affecting the Location of Cement Industry →

(1) Raw material availability - as Cement is a powdered product of Limestone, hence, it is preferred to be located a place where Limestone is produced - to save transportation cost.

(2.) Factory Cluster - Industrial areas & Cluster are more preferable as it has impact on pollution & also can be used as a raw material in other Industries.

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(3) Mainly near Cities - as Cement finds huge application in Construction sector.

(4.) Near seaports - in case of Exporting to other Countries.

In India, the Cement factories are mainly located between 2 or more major towns. This serves two purposes →

(1.) Equidistant transportation to either cities - on demand.

(2) Pollution control norms in the cities.

Performance of Cement Industry in the past →

Issues →

(1) Pollution - due to use of inefficient & obsolete technology a lot of dust & soot is generated leading to Health problems for people.

(2.) Limestone Conversion rate - to Cement is very low & leads to a lot of waste generation.

Recently, the Government has conferred Infrastructure Status to HOUSING & hence, this provides a huge platform

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for the revival of Cement Industry in India.

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6. Despite the enormous demand of electronics, the manufacturing of electronic goods has not been a feature of the Indian industry. Enumerate the reasons for the same. Suggest measures which are required to acheive the target of Net Zero Import by 2020.
इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स की भारी मांग के बावजूद इलेक्ट्रॉनिक वस्तुओं का विनिर्माण भारतीय उद्योग का वैशिष्ट्य नहीं है। इसके कारणों को उल्लिखित करें। ऐसे उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए जो 2020 तक शुद्ध रूप से शून्य आयात का लक्ष्य प्राप्त करने हेतु वांछित हैं।

Ans 6.) Electronic Industry in India has registered an exponential growth since the opening up of the Indian Economy in 1991.

Currently, the Electronic sector is mostly regulated by foreign players like Sony, Samsung, Onida, Whirlpool, etc. Also, in low-cost electronic markets, the Chinese Goods have flooded & captured the Indian markets due to its cheap costs.

Despite a surge in demand for Electronic in India, the Domestic players have not been able to utilise it to their benefit (essentially losing out to foreign players). Here are some major issues of Electronic Manufacturing Industry in India →

(1) Lack of Research & Development - to make use of cheap raw material & technology - to compete with foreign players.

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(2) Lack of Policy support - by the Government to revive the sector.

(3) Poor State of Electronic Engineering in India - The students studying in Indian Universities - have mostly been recruited by MNCs & other foreign companies - due to attractive packages.

(4) PSUs - such as BEL, BHEL, C-DOT etc. - have largely been inefficient to compete with private MNCs.

The Government of India has initiated a plan zero import by 2020 - in Electronic sector, but with only 3 years to accomplish, this seems a difficult target to achieve.

Nevertheless, we can raise our domestic potential in the following ways →

(1) R&D - more fund & emphasis should be laid to develop "State of the Art" technology to attract Indian Consumer.

(2) Lay much greater emphasis on Electronic Engineering in Premier Institutes - to match with the demands of the Domestic Industries.

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(3) Reduction in Corporate tax – to incentivize Electronic manufacturing.

(4) Government PSUs – must give a way out to Private players to lead the sector.

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7. Agroforestry is seen as a solution to meet the challenges of food, nutrition, energy, employment and environment security. Elucidate.

कृषि-वानिकी को भोजन, पोषण, ऊर्जा, रोजगार और पर्यावरण सुरक्षा की चुनौतियों के समाधान के रूप में देखा जाता है। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Ans 7.) Agroforestry - is a kind of farming where in intensive Agriculture is carried on simultaneously along with planting trees around the same areas. Thus, from a limited area of land the benefits of both forests and Agriculture can be extracted. It has the following benefits for the Society →

(1.) Food Security — Intensive agriculture can solve the problem of food grains. eg: wheat, rice, etc.

(2.) Nutrition — many useful plants like Apple, Banana, etc. & other nutritious plants can help in providing Nutrition security.

(3.) Energy — from Biomass generated can be used for various purposes. eg: Electricity.

(4.) Employment Generation — Due to such intensive production scale, a huge labour force is required.

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(5) Environment protection → Utilizing the forest potential to its maximum without depleting it can make our Environment secure & robust. In modern times, such Innovative methodologies, like AGROFORESTY has huge potential to help us move towards Sustainable Development.

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8. Explain the phenomenon of Tsunami formation and highlight reasons for India's vulnerability to Tsunamis. List some measures to mitigate the impact of Tsunamis.

सुनामी उत्पन्न होने की परिघटना की व्याख्या कीजिए और सुनामी के प्रति भारत की सुभेद्यता के कारणों पर प्रकाश डालिए। सुनामियों के प्रभाव का न्यूनीकरण करने हेतु कुछ उपायों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Ans 8.) Tsunamis are huge water waves extending to the height of even upto 30 m along the Coastal areas - which upon Descending causes huge & large scale damage in the Coastal areas. Eg: the 2004 Tsunami - along the Chennai Coast.

Phenomenon of Tsunami formation →

Tsunamis are mainly formed to 2 main reasons →

(1.) Earthquakes,

(2.) Major Tectonic shifts in the Ocean bed. eg: Transform faulting.

Thus, the above shocks - generate energy in the surface water above the shock area and hence the surface water gets momentum - which leads to formation of a small but energetic wave in the direction of the disturbance.

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As the wave moves over deep ocean, it is short in height; but as it reaches the coastal boundary, it continously increases in height (even upto 25-30 m) & then it decends with huge force, causing widespread destruction & damage.

India's vulnerability →

(1) India has a 7,000 km long coastline.

(2) Presence of a no. of faults in the Indian Ocean, esp. Bay of Bengal makes the Eastern Coast more vulnerable.

Measures for mitigation →

(1.) Highly sophisticated Early warning system – to raise Alerts at appropriate time.

(2.) Robust Evacuation plans.

(3.) No building zones in risk prone areas.

(4.) Spreading awareness in Coastal areas. Eg: Receding of Shoreline – is the most significant sign of arrival of a Tsunami.

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9. Explain the role of Himalayas in influencing the climate of South Asia. Enumerate the changes observed recently in the Himalayan region with respect to climate and geomorphology. What are the possible anthropogenic causes behind them ?

दक्षिण एशिया की जलवायु को प्रभावित करने में हिमालय की भूमिका की व्याख्या कीजिए। हिमालयी क्षेत्र में जलवायु और भू-आकृतिविज्ञान के संबंध में हाल ही में चिन्हित किए गए परिवर्तनों की गणना कीजिए। इनके पीछे संभावित मानवजनित कारण क्या हैं?

Ans 9.) Himalayas stand as the most significant landmass in the South Asian region as it plays a major role in shaping the South Asian Climate & the resulting rich biodiversity.

(1.) Himalayas act as a barrier - to moisture laden monsoon winds & thus, is responsible for significant Orographic rainfall in Northern India.

(2) Himalayan Ecosystem - provides a huge reservoir of adaptation by various species of Flora & Fauna. Esp. Eastern Himalayas - a Biodiversity hotspot

(3.) Himalayas also act as a barrier to Cold Siberian & Eurasian winds.

(4.) Many Perrenial rivers flow from the Himalayas - leading to huge biodiversity of flora & fauna across the plains of India - which in turn make the Indian Climate relatively less harsh.

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Recent Changes in Himalayas →

(1) Recently, it was found that the Glaciers of Gangotri & Yamunotri - have been receding very fast - due to Global warming - leading to increasing instance of floods during monsoon season.

(2) Landslides - due to various anthropogenic causes such as building houses & Industries - soil has become loose - leading to landslides.

The Government of India - has included the Conservation of Himalayan Ecosystem in its National Action Plan for Climate Change, 2008, but very less work has been done at the Ground level to protect the Himalayas. Some measures to solve the problem can be →

(1) Community led tourism.

(2) Effective regulatory mechanism - to regulate industries, tourism, construction, etc.

(3) ~~Proper~~

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10. Explain the different types of earthquake waves and the concept of shadow zone. What inferences can we draw from shadow zones regarding the interior of the Earth?
विभिन्न प्रकार की भूकम्पीय तरंगों और छाया क्षेत्र की अवधारणा की व्याख्या कीजिए। पृथ्वी के आंतरिक भांग के संबंध में छाया क्षेत्रों से हम क्या निष्कर्ष निकाल सकते हैं?

Ans 10.) Earthquake occurs due to a fault in Earth's crust - which leads to generation of energy in the form of vibrations. These vibrations can be divided into 4 kinds of waves →

Surface waves (emerging from Epicenter on the surface)

1. Rayleigh waves (R-waves)
2. Love waves (most destructive)

Interior waves. (emerging from the Hypocenter area of fault)

1. Primary waves (P-waves)
2. Secondary waves. (S-waves)

Interior of Earth →

By the study of P-waves & S-waves, Geologists have found the structure of the Earth. This can be explained as follows →

(a) P-waves could travel through all mediums, while S-waves can travel only through solid.

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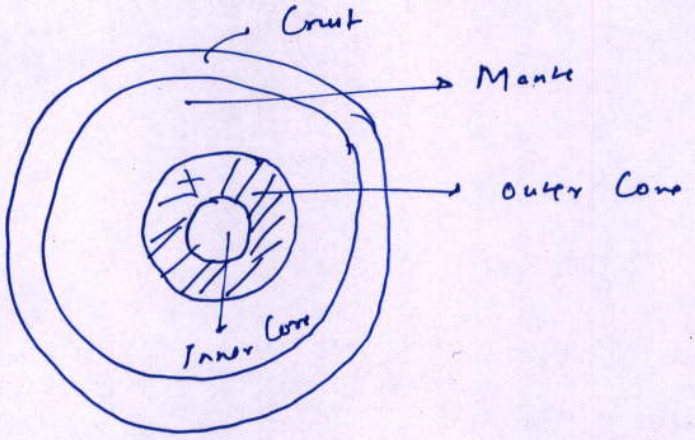
this leads to creation of a SHADOW ZONE - from 105° - 120° on both sides - as S. waves are blocked by the Molten Outer Core.

Also, the densities of different layers have be deduced by the deflection of waves - due to change in Medium.



Since, the Interior of the Earth is very hott, Scientist have mainly dependent upon such waves to predict the Interior of Earth.

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11. Explain the difference between chemical weathering and physical weathering. What is the ecological and economic significance of weathering?

रासायनिक अपक्षय और भौतिक अपक्षय के बीच अन्तर की व्याख्या कीजिए। अपक्षय का पारिस्थितिक और आर्थिक महत्व क्या है?

Ans 11) Weathering is a phenomena of wearing down of Bigger rock particles into smaller ones - which eventually lead to soil formation. The difference between Chemical & Physical weathering is as follows -

Chemical weathering	Physical weathering
(1) Hot & humid climate is preferable. Hot Climate promotes Better Microbial action.	(1) Cold & dry Climate is preferable. Even Hot & dry Climate - will lead to weathering.
(2) Microbes play a very important role in breaking of Rocks. eg: Lichens.	(2) Mechanical breaking of Rocks. eg: Falling of Rocks from higher places due to frequent Glaciation.
(3) Fast process	(3) Slow process

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Ecological significance of weathering →

(1) Formation of soil – a reservior of a variety of Insects, flora & fauna.

(2.) Growing plants & vegetation on these soils.

Economic significance →

(1.) Sustainable livelihood on plains.

(2.) Food security via Agriculture.

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12. Tropical regions are not only the most resource rich but also one of the most underdeveloped regions of the world. What are the factors responsible for this? How have some of the tropical countries turned their natural limitations to their advantage? Illustrate.

उष्णकटिबंधीय क्षेत्र न केवल सर्वाधिक संसाधन संपन्न हैं वरन् विश्व के सर्वाधिक अविकसित क्षेत्रों में से भी एक हैं। इसके लिए कौन-से कारक उत्तरदायी हैं? कुछ उष्णकटिबंधीय देशों ने अपनी प्राकृतिक रूकावटों (बाधाओं) को स्वयं हेतु लाभप्रद स्थितियों में किस प्रकार परिवर्तित किया है? व्याख्या कीजिए।

Ans 12.) Tropical regions mostly constitute the Geographical landmass lying between the two tropics — 23½°N & 23½°S. This is also the TORRID ZONE - as the climate is very warm & hot. As they recieve the greater part of Sun's insolation & also huge rainfall - it is the most resource rich region of the world - in terms of flora, fauna &, fossil fuels and human resource.

But, at the same time these are the most under-developed regions in the world. The reasons are →

(1.) Climate - being very hot & humid - is less favourable of optimal productivity of man when compared to Mid latitudes.

(2.) A huge chunk of population in this belt - puts huge pressure on the natural resources.

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(3) Due to presence of vast Natural resources, these areas were invaded & colonized by many European powers for their own benefits - further exploiting these resources & leaving theirs areas - as of hunger & under development.

But, since the independence of many countries in this belt during mid-20th century, the picture has changed - which countries such as China, Brazil, India emerging as significantly powerful countries →

(1.) China - has excellently utilized its natural resources and currently is a dominant regulator of the Export market.

(2.) India - has also rose in prominence with its dominance in areas such as Fishery, Agriculture, Milk production, etc.

Further, the recent initial of India - of formation of International Solar Alliance (ISA) - an alliance of countries falling in the tropical belt - for harnessing the immense solar potential in this region is a step in right direction.

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13. Coral reefs are the most biologically diverse and economically valuable ecosystems on earth. Elaborate. Discuss the factors responsible for the decline of coral reefs across the world. Also, list some measures that have been taken for their preservation.

प्रवाल भित्तियाँ पृथ्वी पर जैविक रूप से सर्वाधिक विविधतापूर्ण और आर्थिक रूप से मूल्यवान पारिस्थितिक तंत्र हैं। सविस्तार व्याख्या कीजिए। विश्व में प्रवाल भित्तियों की कमी के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों की चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, उनके संरक्षण हेतु किए गए कुछ उपायों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Ans (13.) Coral Reefs are also known as "Rainforests" of the Ocean - due to its huge significance in Marine Biodiversity. It has the following 2 main features →

(1) Biologically diverse — these reefs are are a result of symbiotic relationship between the microscopic Algae - Phytoplankton and the Zooxanthalae - which cover these corals, thus giving them colourful shape. These reefs play a huge role in sustaining Marine biodiversity due to formation of coral polyps - which support a wide range of marine plants & animals.

(2.) Economically valuable → these are also famous tourist destinations - eg: Deep sea diving @ the Great barrier Reef in Australia.

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Recently, the Barrier Reef in North East Coast of Australia has suffered the worst bleeching event in history. The following are the main reasons ~~of~~ for this →

1. Warming sea waters ~~at~~ greater than 30°C - leads to dying of Corals.

2. Pollution near the Coastal areas - mainly untreated Industrial & municipal wastes.

3. Excessive human interference, eg: fishing in these reasons.

The following measure ~~know~~ are being taken around the world to prevent this →

1. Put restrictions on burning of fossil fuels. eg: the Kyoto protocol.

2. Moving towards renewable sources of Energy. eg: The Paris Climate Summit.

3. To end Commercial tourism in the sensitive areas & high regulation by the Government.

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14. Despite EIA being a useful policy tool for sustainable development, deficiencies in its design and implementation have prevented it from realising its potential. Discuss.

संधारणीय विकास के लिए एक उपयोगी नीतिगत उपकरण होने के बावजूद, पर्यावरणीय प्रभाव आकलन (ई.आई.ए.) की अभिकल्पना (डिजाइन) और कार्यान्वयन संबंधी कमियों ने इसकी सम्पूर्ण क्षमता को साकारित होने से बाधित किया है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans (4.) Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) - is undertaken by the Government or any agency authorised by it - to register & mitigitate the harmful impact of Commercial & Developmental projects on the surrounding Environment.

In this pursuit, the Government of India laid down the EIA notification in 2006.

But, despite its limited effectiveness it has the following issues →

(1.) Implementation of EIA →

* The Assessing Authority is not fixed and is mostly outsourced to different autonomous regional organisation. Hence, making EIA documents to be manipulated.

* Lack of a Monitoring mechanism with the Ministry of Environment to see the progress on EIA.

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(2.) Design →

* The EIA rules suffer with complexity - making them more vulnerable to be tweaked for the ~~befit~~ benefit of the Developers.

* More authority is given in the hands of District Bureaucracy - with less or minimum accountability leading to rent seeking and faulty EIA.

Thus, after over a decade of EIA rules, there have been many instances of Regional Conflicts, leading to hazardous consequences. Hence, people & the Corporates look for Local some change must be brought →

(1) More power needs to be vested in Local Community - for clearing projects.

(2.) A Central Authority to monitor all EIAs in the Country.

(3.) Regular Environmental Audits by the local people to fix Accountability.

(4.) Renewal of EIA licence after a fixed period.

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15. According to the Indian Fertiliser Scenario 2014, the use of urea in India has increased by more than 50 per cent since 2000. How does human intervention turn nitrogen from a nutrient to a pollutant? Discuss the impacts of nitrogen pollution on environment and human health. Also, explain how nitrogen pollution can be managed.

भारतीय उर्वरक परिदृश्य 2014 के अनुसार, भारत में यूरिया का उपयोग सन् 2000 के बाद 50 प्रतिशत से अधिक बढ़ गया है। मानवीय हस्तक्षेप किस प्रकार नाइट्रोजन को एक पोषक तत्व से प्रदूषक के रूप में परिवर्तित कर देता है? पर्यावरण और मानव स्वास्थ्य पर नाइट्रोजन प्रदूषण के प्रभावों की चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, व्याख्या कीजिए कि नाइट्रोजन प्रदूषण का प्रबंधन किस प्रकार किया जा सकता है?

Ans 15:) In the Current Scenario the use of Urea has seen a tremendous increase by over 50% - leading to various health hazards & environmental pollution.

Human Intervention →

Human Intervention has converted Nitrogen from a Nutrient to a major pollutant due to the excessive use of Urea in form fields, the Urea is leached into ground water and thus contaminates it. It also lead to run-off in the the Ocean, thus impacting the marine Ecology.

Urea is a major pollutant both in terrestrial ecosystem & aquatic ecosystems - as it is only the Nitrogen which is fixed by

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Soil bacteria - which is utilized by the plant.

Impact of Nitrogen pollution on Environment →

(1.) Eutrophication - in oceans leading to Harmful Algal Blooms & death of fishes and other marine organisms.

(2.) Contamination of Groundwater - can further reduce the fertility of soil.

Impact on Human health →

(1) Urea entering in the food chain - can lead to various health problems.

(2) Excess of Nitrate in Groundwater - can lead to Blue baby Syndrome.

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16. Temperate grasslands are called 'Granaries of the world'. Elucidate. How have the farming practices adopted in these regions impacted the environment?

शीतोष्ण घास के मैदानों को 'विश्व के अन्न भंडार' कहा जाता है। स्पष्ट कीजिए। इन क्षेत्रों में अपनायी गई कृषि प्रथाओं ने पर्यावरण को किस प्रकार प्रभावित किया है?

Ans 16.) Temperate Grasslands are the most suitable landmasses for large scale farming of staple foods such as Corn, Wheat, etc. — thus — they are known as "Granaries of the world".

The main Climatic conditions that support it are →

(1) Moderate climatic conditions — with sufficient rainfall.

(2) Planar topography / uniform topography.

(3) No presence of Trees — as in Savanna / Tropical Grasslands.

Hence, many countries in Europe and the Americas have utilized this Climate to their benefits & presently these are the largest producing areas of the world. But, some advanced farming practices in these regions of have impacted the environment severly →

(1) Monoculture of Plantation Crops has drive out many species of flora

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and fauna.

(2.) Intensive Mechanisation has lead to Soil deterioration.

(3.) Ground water tables have fallen down

(3) Huge scale use of fertilizers have impacted the health of many consumers.

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17. Enumerate the global targets and priorities for action of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. Discuss the positive features and limitations of the framework.

आपदा जोखिम न्यूनीकरण हेतु सेनडाई फ्रेमवर्क के अनुरूप कार्रवाई के लिए वैश्विक लक्ष्यों और प्राथमिकताओं की गणना कीजिए। इस फ्रेमवर्क की सकारात्मक विशेषताओं और सीमाओं की चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans 17.) In ~~[illegible]~~, 2015 - The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction was adoped by UN member nations at Sendai in Japan - which lays a roadmap for Countries to follow from 2015 - 2030. The framework has 4 main priority areas →

1. Disaster Risk identification
2. Disaster Risk Governance
3. Disaster Mitigation through community based approach
4. Build - back - better after an event of Disaster.

The Framework lays down the Goals for achieve the Disaster Risk reduction Goals along with SDGs by the year 2030.

The Positive features for the framework are as follows →

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(1.) It adopts a 15-year vision to build a resilient Disaster Resilient Society.

(2.) It is in consonance with 10 out of 17 Sustainable development Goals (SDGs) - leading to sustained Disaster Risk reduction.

(3.) Community based approach - As the top down approach has failed continuously in the past, esp. in India. eg: Uttarakhand floods - 2013 - there was no coordination among agencies at the state level.

(4.) It allows the member nations to come up with their own models of Disaster risk reduction (Bottom up approach).

But, there are also a couple of major setbacks in the framework →

(1.) It is voluntary in nature - it is detrimental to countries like India for whom Disaster Management has not been on the priority list in the past.

(2.) No tangible Goals to be achieved. Thus, it does not provide

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enough incentives for the countries to take full-fledged steps towards Disaster Risk Reduction.

Nevertheless, India has ratified the Sendai framework and has shown a positive intent →

(1) "New Delhi Declaration" - hosted by India - for Disaster risk reduction in countries of the Asian region.

(2) A comprehensive Disaster management plan - 2016 - on the lines of Sendai framework.

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18. What is a heat wave? Discuss the health impacts of heat wave in India. Analyse the reasons behind high incidence of mortality rates due to heat wave in India. Suggest measures to tackle the above problem.

हीट वेव (ऊष्ण लहर) क्या है? भारत में ऊष्ण लहर के स्वास्थ्य संबंधी प्रभावों की चर्चा कीजिए। भारत में इस घटना के कारण उच्च मृत्यु दरों की घटना के पीछे विद्यमान कारणों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। उपर्युक्त समस्या का समाधान करने के उपाय सुझाइए।

Ans 18.) Heat waves are winds blowing in the summer season - which are intensely hot and can lead to medical condition. eg. Loo in North India. The major reason for heat waves is Global warming. ~~and also~~

Health impacts of heat wave →

(1) In summer, due to difference in body temperature, It can lead to fever.

(2) It also irritates the eyes & skin & may cause severe infections.

(3.) Vector borne disease - rise - as hot air is more suitable for vector such as mosquitos, etc.

Reasons behind high Mortality rates due to heat waves →

(1.) Lack of Shelter homes - for the poor & homeless people

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(2.) Epidemics like Dengue & Malaria spread at this time of the year.

(3.) Lack of Awareness among citizens to take precautions in tackling with diseases.

Some useful measures are —

(1.) Covering face and eyes ~~avoid~~ when going out.

(2.) Using mosquito repellents & ~~snakes~~ covered clothes outside.

(3.) Less exposure outside during the daytime.

(4.) Not eating at unhygienic places — esp. in crowded areas.

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19. "Rising accidents involving merchant ships leading to oil spills in Indian waters is a growing concern that needs to be addressed." Discuss the impact of oil spills on marine environment. Also, suggest measures to prevent such disasters.

"व्यावसायिक जहाज संबंधी दुर्घटनाएँ निरंतर बढ़ने के कारण भारतीय जलीय क्षेत्र में तेल रिसाव की चिंता उत्पन्न हो रही है, जिसका समाधान करने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है।" समुद्री पर्यावरण पर तेल रिसाव के प्रभावों की चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही इस प्रकार की आपदाओं का निवारण करने हेतु उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Ans 19.) Oil Spills occur when a huge quantity of oil spills out of Carrier Ships in the Ocean. This have various hazardous impacts, esp. on Marine Environment →

1. Decreasing the sunlight penetration in the ocean - leading to death of Phytoplankton & seagrasses & other marine organisms.

2. Fish mortality - due to consumption of oil.

3. Destructive impact on Coral Polyps.

4. Health Hazards for human - by consumption of contaminated fishes.

Recently, the oil spill near the Marine beach led to a huge controversy at the National level to address the issue. Further, the National Action Plan under the Coast Guard - was also ineffective in dealing with it.

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Thus, a few measures need to be taken to address future oil spills →

(1) Using satellite technologies to prevent collision of ships - moving in the same coastal area.

(2) Use of Oil consuming chemicals - for example - Oil Zapper - invented by TERI - for mitigation of future oil spills.

(3) Responsibility fixation - In Coastal Areas, the responsibility must be fixed upon the local Authorities - by equipping them better than before.

(4) The National Action Plan - under Coast Gaurd needs to be aligned with the Authorities of the concerned various coastal states.

Thus, affirmative steps need to be taken in right direction to prevent deterioration on already stressed coastal marine ecology.

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20. Forest fire pose a threat not only to the forest wealth but also to the entire regime of flora and fauna. What are the causes of forest fire? Discuss the ecological, economic and social impacts of forest fires.

दावानल *(जंगल में लगने वाली आग)* न केवल वन सम्पत्ति बल्कि क्षेत्र की संपूर्ण वनस्पतियों और जीवों के लिए भी खतरा प्रस्तुत करती है। वनों में आग लगने के कारण क्या हैं? दावानलों के पारिस्थितिक, आर्थिक और सामाजिक प्रभावों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans 20.) In recent years, widespread concerns have been raised over the issue of forest fires - as these fires destroy a good amount of forest ecosystem and biodiversity.

~~The main causes are~~

Forest fires are mainly caused due to human activities (95%) & only 5% are attributed to natural causes. The major causes are →

(1) 1991 Law banning felling of trees - drives some Industries to burn forests to clear areas for Production.

(2) Shifting Cultivation

(3.) Accidental fires in fodder Crops & Spices.

(4.) Increasing Dryness of forests - due to lack of Moisture (esp. during March - May).

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(5.) Drying up of Lakes in the nearby areas.

The major impact of forest fires are →

(1) Ecological impact →

* It leads to destruction to vast areas of forests turning them to degraded lands.

* a huge chunk of biodiversity is lost.

(2) Economic Impact →

* Vested interests of various Industries in the forests - for example Plantation Agriculture in hilly areas - tend to use such malpractices.

* Forests play a huge role in Indian Economy as Carbon sinks, Shelter for Tribals, Tourism, etc.

(3) Social Impact →

* forest fires often tend to drive away Tribal People from the forests, who are largely dependent upon Minor forest produce.

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Forest fire incidents are becoming more frequent in India and is putting further stress on already endangered Ecology of India. Hence, the Government must play a proactive role in preventing these forest fires ~~as~~. Some initiative could be →

(1) Maintaining water reservoir in forest areas ~~also~~ ~~not~~

(2) Making stringent norms for activities in forest area.

(3.) Spreading more awareness with regard to forest fires among the local community.

(4.) Equipping forest Guards with Effective and advanced fire extinguishers for faster mitigation.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1067)

Name of Candidate	DILIP PRATAP SINGH SHEKHAWAT		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	29253
Center	ORN	Date	31st July, 2018

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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16	15	
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18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

M-1/4, Plot No-A-12/13, Ist Floor, Ansal Building, Dr. Vidya Sagar Homeopathic Clinic, Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi-110009

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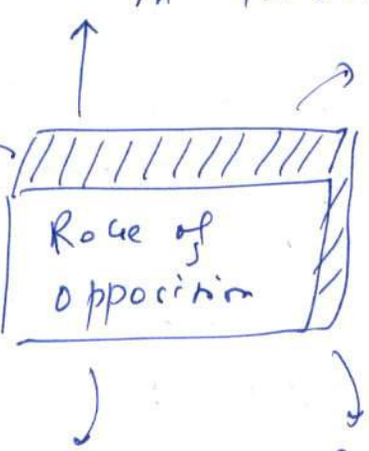
1. What is the role that opposition plays in a democracy like India? In this context, discuss whether our Parliament can benefit from a shadow cabinet. **(150 words)** **10**

भारत जैसे लोकतंत्र में विपक्ष क्या भूमिका निभाता है? इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या हमारी संसद छाया मंत्रिमंडल (शैडो कैबिनेट) से लाभान्वित हो सकती है।

Since, in a Parliamentary Democracy like India, there is Rule of Majority - with absolute immunity for five years from the Electoral process, Opposition plays a critical Role to keep the ~~Ruling~~ Government on its feet - to serve Public Interest.

Role of Opposition:



1. Raising Public Interest issues in Parliament
2. Censure & No-Confidence motion in Parliament (eg: recently brought by TDP)
3. To expose Government's setback & failures
4. To enforce Ruling party's accountability to its election manifesto
5. To form Public opinion
6. Providing Inputs to media for criticism.

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But, it has been seen in recent times that, the Opposition is more interested in forming Coalitions, and preparing ground for defeat of Ruling party in next General election, hence, Opposition, as an instrument of Accountability has lost its shine in recent times.

Shadow Cabinet (from U.K):

Can be really helpful in strengthen Govt^n Accountability:-

1. As Shadow ministers will be holding - posts.
2. Criticisms & Concerns - will be more rational and organised.
3. Also, creates scope for synergy and collaboration - between Cabinet & Shadow Cabinets.
4. The focus on Election will shift to focus on Governance.

Thus, Shadow Cabinet, if implemented in India will make the Govt more transparent, accountable & responsive in rational terms.

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2. Where there is a right, there is a remedy. In this context, discuss the nature and significance of writs in India with adequate examples. **(150 words) 10**

जहाँ अधिकार है, वहाँ उपचार भी है। इस संदर्भ में, यथोचित उदाहरणों के साथ भारत में रिटों की प्रकृति और महत्व की चर्चा कीजिए।

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar - has held Article 32 - as the most important fundamental right - which gives a right to every individual to directly approach the Supreme Court - to restore his/her fundamental rights.

Writs in India: The follow writs are provided by the Indian Constitution:-

1. Habeas Corpus: against illegal & arbitrary detention.
2. Mandamus: "We Command"
3. Certiorary } on lower Courts
4. Prohibition }
5. Quo Warranto: for illegal usurpation of Public office

Nature of writs: It gives power to the aggreived Individuals & also

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concerned individuals - to restore the fundamental rights.

eg: Supreme Court's order - ousting former BCCI President from office - under 'Quo-warranto'

eg: Supreme Court: using writ of Habeas Corpus: - to allow Hadiya (a muslim convert Girl) - from illegal confinement of her parents.

Significance of writs:

It protects liberty of an Individual from over-zealousness of State & non-State actors. It provides direct power to Individuals to demand their restoration of fundamental rights from the State itself.

The increasing burden on the Judiciary and many frivolous writs petitions have diluted the impact of Art 32 in India. Hence, special fast track courts - for restoration of fundamental rights can be mooted.

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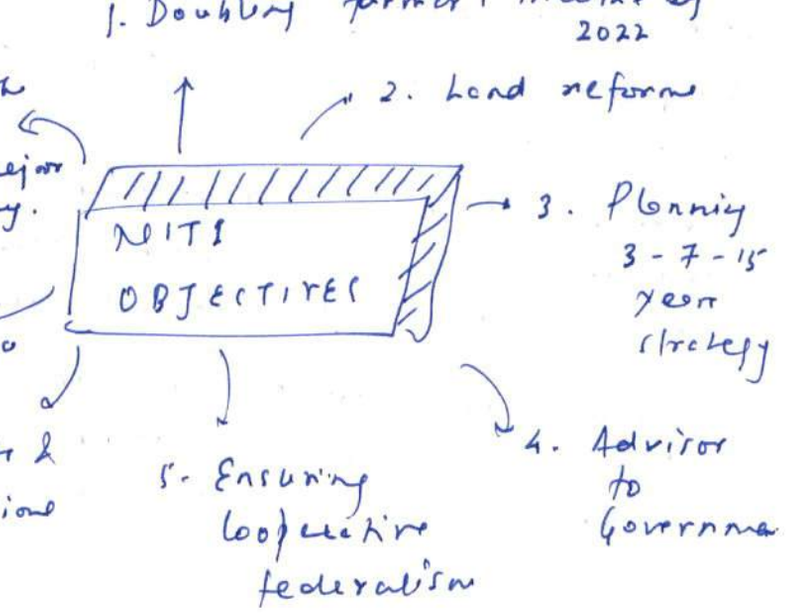
3. Enumerate the objectives of NITI Aayog. Also, discuss the performance of this body since its inception and suggest measures to make it more effective. **(150 words)** **10**

NITI आयोग के उद्देश्यों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। साथ ही, इसकी स्थापना के बाद से इस निकाय के प्रदर्शन की चर्चा कीजिए एवं इसे और अधिक प्रभावी बनाने के उपाय सुझाइये।

The inception of NITI Aayog - in January 2015, was in the backdrop of the demise of the Grand Old Saint - Planning Commission - hence, NITI Aayog has always had higher responsibility as a staff agency.

Objectives of NITI → (National Institute for Transforming India)



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Performance of NITI Aayog in last 3 years – have been remarkable, especially with regard to its advisory Role :- Eg:

Eg: (1) Indexes to generate Competitive federalism against States
eg: Ease of Doing Business Index - 2017

(2) 115 Aspirational district

(3) Start up India & Hub.

(4) Reporting functions - eg: Composite Water Management Report, Report on AI, etc.

Suggestion to make NITI more effective

1. Give full Autonomy
2. Adequate Staffing - by pooling Private sector talent.
3. Provide more representation to States in NITI - to ensure true Cooperative federalism in India.

Hence, NITI Aayog has high expectations to deliver, & hence greater empetus in the form of funds, finances & functionaries in the way ahead.

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4. In view of the political class's inability to develop and maintain conventions relating to the appropriate use of Article 356, the Supreme Court's decision in the Bommai case provided much needed clarity. Comment. **(150 words)** **10**

अनुच्छेद 356 के उचित उपयोग से संबंधित परिपाटी विकसित करने और उसे बनाए रखने में राजनीतिक वर्ग की अक्षमता को देखते हुए, सर्वोच्च न्यायालय द्वारा बोम्मई वाद में दिए गए निर्णय ने अत्यावश्यक स्पष्टता प्रदान की है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar has termed Article 356 - as a 'Necessary Evil' in the Constitution of India - to maintain the unity and integrity of India - by holding to account erring state Government.

Failure of Political Class to maintain conventions :-

1. End of single party rule in 8 states in 1967 - saw the first misuse of Article 356 (President's rule).

2. Janata Party (1978-79) - retaliated by by misusing Article 356 again.

3. Thereafter, the story of misuse - went on in the 1980s and early 1990s as well.

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S.R. Bommai v/s Union of India (1994)

⇓.

→ This judgement of the Supreme Court has given an objective touch to Article 356 – so as to prevent its misuse :-

1. Governor's report – not to be taken on face value.
2. Test of majority should be on the floor of the house.
3. Non – Application of Article 356 in case of Administrative machinery failure.
4. Governor to have no subjective assessment of majority in the House.
5. Article 355 – to ensure States follow the Union order shall precede before application of Article 356.

But, even now Bommai Guidelines have been violated in Uttarakhand & Arunachal Pradesh, recently. Hence, both Supreme Court rules & healthy democratic consensus should go hand-in-hand.

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5. Press freedom and good governance are not mutually exclusive. They support each other while promoting a country's economic and human development. Comment. **(150 words)** **10**

प्रेस की स्वतंत्रता और सुशासन परस्पर अपवर्जी नहीं हैं। देश के आर्थिक और मानव विकास को प्रोत्साहित करते हुए ये एक-दूसरे को समर्थन प्रदान करते हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Transparency & Accountability are the most important pillars of Good Governance, hence Press freedom plays and important role in ensuring Good Governance.

Press freedom → Good Governance

1. Exposes Government failures
2. Puts checks on Govt authority.
3. Awareness in the public
4. Building Public Opinion & relays it to the Government.

1. Allows press freedom
2. Open to criticism from Media.
3. Ready to rectify mistakes
4. Govt always aligns its policies with larger public interest.

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Economic development: World Bank - has directly related Media freedom to Good Governance and Development.

eg: Press freedom Index, 2017
India's Rank → 133rd/180
⇓
Leading to poor Economic Indicators →
1. Rank 140th in Per capita Income across world
2. 12 lakh NPAs in Banks
3. Poor Infrastructure
4. Highly & ever Increasing Inequality

Social Development:
eg: Nordic Countries - occupying top spots in Press freedom Index - have the best Social & Human Development Indicators.

Hence, the way forward is the revamp of Press Council of India - to ensure effective balance between Press freedom & responsible Journalism - so as to ensure Good Governance.

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6. SHGs have succeeded in delivering financial inclusion, but for them to evolve as viable business enterprise requires a different approach. Analyse in the context of the twin goals of rural growth and promotion of women's entrepreneurship. **(150 words)** **10**

SHGs ने वित्तीय समावेशन प्रदान करने में सफलता प्राप्त की है, लेकिन उनके लिए व्यवहार्य व्यापार उद्यम के रूप में विकसित होने के लिए एक भिन्न दृष्टिकोण की आवश्यकता है। ग्रामीण विकास और महिला उद्यमिता के संवर्द्धन के जुड़वाँ लक्ष्यों के संदर्भ में विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The SHG model of Development has been a tremendous success in India, from Kerala's Kudumbashree Yojana to Ela Bhatt' SEWA :- there are numerous case studies of NGOs in ~~succes~~ securing success in financial inclusion..

Evolving as Business Enterprises :

Though the Bank - SHG linkage scheme has been a success to promote small scale cottage industries in India, to become bigger entrepreneurs, need a different approach to SHGs :-

(1.) Providing Prudent Financial Advice & training to Entrepreneurs.

(2.) Banking - Correspondent model can be used for Entrepreneurship training.

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3. Startup Indian Village Entrepreneurship programme - can use the huge network of Common Service Centres - to promote entrepreneurship in rural areas.

4. Providing Marketing & Sales facilities - initially Govt e-Marketplace can be used.

Twin Goals:

1) Rural Growth: with high-scaling of Business in Rural areas - GDP Growth of Rural India will see a boost.

2) Women's Entrepreneurship: Stand up India Scheme can be leveraged in this regard.

Hence, the Government needs to adopt a convergent approach to Rural Development programmes through "Antyodaya Yojana" - eg: MGNREGA, NRLM, DDUGKY - for generating an Entrepreneurship revolution in Rural India.

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7. The focus of higher education in India has been on a select few Central or autonomous institutions where as the ones in states remain neglected. Commenting on the statement, highlight the significance of Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) in this context. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में उच्च शिक्षा का ध्यान कुछ चुनिंदा केंद्रीय या स्वायत्त संस्थानों पर केंद्रित रहा है, जबकि राज्यों में स्थित संस्थान उपेक्षित रहे हैं। इस कथन पर टिप्पणी करते हुए, इस संदर्भ में राष्ट्रीय उच्चतर शिक्षा अभियान (RUSA) के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Indian Higher Education System is very lopsided, with the premier Central Government institutes - eg: IIMs, NITs, and Central Universities - commanding all the funding & benefits.

Dichotomy:

Central Institutions
⇓
1. High Grants from UGC, AICTE, etc.
2. Schemes like: RISE, Institutes of Eminence, etc.
3. Better linkages with Industry

States Institutions
⇓
1. Lower Grants from Government
2. No Govt Scheme support.
3. Poor Industry linkages - leading to poor placement record.

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Significance of Rashtriya Uchhtar Sikcha Abhiyan ?

1. To provide Grant-in-Aid to higher Education institution

2. It addresses inequities in Higher Education across India by providing support to ~~broad~~ smaller state level Higher Education Institutes.

3. It provide Scholarship for Backward Communities to pursue a Degree in Higher Education Institution

4. To create an environment of competition among Higher Education Institutes.

Hence, the focus of higher Education should be more decentralised - from where the bulk of the Graduates are produced. Use of technology - eg: SWAYAM, NPTEL, Faculty transfer & video lectures, etc. can be used.

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8. Discuss the role played by PRIs in political empowerment of women. Also, suggest measures to further increase their political participation. **(150 words)** **10**

महिलाओं के राजनीतिक सशक्तिकरण में PRIs (पंचायती राज संस्थाएं) द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका की चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, उनकी राजनीतिक भागीदारी को और अधिक बढ़ाने के उपाय सुझाइए।

The Growth of Panchayati Raj in India since its inception in 1992, as not only empowered women in the political space, but also in social, economic and cultural spaces.

Role of PRIs in Political Empowerment

PRIs

1. 33% mandatory reservation
2. 33% Reservation in women Sarpanch. Hence, leadership role.
3. Allows women to rise in Political Party Cadre
4. Women become a Pressure Group under PRIs.
5. Women Sarpanches - have been able to overshadow patriarchy

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Measures to further increase women's political participation

1. Spreading awareness about PRIs & election & also 33% reservation.

2. Women SHGs - can be an effective tool for policy implementation.

3. Mahila Sabhas! - to ensure Gender Budgeting & Auditing - can be mooted.

4. Pooling NGOs & Civil Society - to train women in Indian Politics.

5. "He for She" - Men with feminist ideology can be pooled.

Hence, women participation in political spaces in PRIs - could lead to a new paradigm of Rural development & that is inclusive as well as sustainable.

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9. What is Strategic Autonomy? Critically examine the elements of such a policy in India's contemporary foreign policy in the context of recent developments. **(150 words)** **10**

रणनीतिक स्वायत्तता क्या है? हाल के घटनाक्रमों के संदर्भ में भारत की समकालीन विदेश नीति में ऐसी नीति के तत्वों का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

Strategic Autonomy is a stance of a State in Foreign Policy, in which a State is totally Independent and Autonomous in regard to its own Security interests.

Recent Developments:

1. India setting up Naval bases in Assumption islands (Seychelles) and Duqm port (Oman).

2. India's growing Interests in Indo-Pacific - is based on Strategic Autonomy. eg: The Quad.

3. India de-hyphenating ties with Palestine & Israel.

4. India's own Independent Space, Missile & Nuclear weapon plan.

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Strategic Autonomy:

A boon: As it provides, full freedom to a country to proceed independently by its own self-interest in the region. In a multipolar world, strategic Autonomy - yeild better advantage

or

A Bane: As No country is powerful along. Success of strategic alliances in the past - ex: NATO, Warsaw Pact, etc

Hence, India could both assert its Strategic Autonomy, as USA does (ex: National Security Strategy) and also align with like minded countries on converging interests. ex: India-USA LEMOA Agreement & Quad.

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10. IBSA and BRICS are both examples of India's quest for multialignment, however there are key differences in their orientation. Discuss in the context of the relevance of these groupings for India. **(150 words) 10**

IBSA और BRICS दोनों भारत के बहुपक्षीय संरेखण (मल्टीएलाइन्मेंट) की तलाश के उदाहरण हैं, हालांकि उनके अभिविन्यास में मौलिक अंतर है। भारत के लिए इन समूहों की प्रासंगिकता के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

In a Multi-polar world with Regional Power Centres, Regional Grouping are more important platform for Convergence of shared Interests, without compromising on Individual Interests.

Key Differences

IBSA

- India, Brazil, South Africa
- Based on South-South Cooperation
- UNSC membership in Agenda
- Inclusive Growth & Sustainable development

BRICS

- Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa
- Against UNO Architecture
- Against Global financial Governance
- Promoting Shared interests.

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Relevance of IBSA & BRICS for India?

(1.) IBSA → 1. Entry into UNSC
2. South-South Cooperation
3. Removal of Poverty
4. Military Exercise - IBSAMAR

(2.) BRICS → 1. Investment from NDB
2. BRICS Contingent Reserve Arrangement (CRA)
3. Shared Plural Interests - eg: Beijing Declaration - on Education.
4. Unity in Diversity - & learning from each other's Cooperation.
5. Infrastructure development in BRICS as well as Asia & Africa.

Hence, the Status of India in the Global order has risen through these Groupings - especially as a leader of the Developing World & an aspiring Global Super-power.

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11. What are the various modes of Alternate Dispute Redressal (ADR) mechanisms available in India? Identifying the problems being faced by them, provide suggestions needed to increase their effectiveness. **(250 words)** **15**

भारत में उपलब्ध वैकल्पिक विवाद निवारण (ADR) तंत्र के विभिन्न रूप क्या हैं? इनके द्वारा सामना की जा रही समस्याओं की पहचान करते हुए, इनकी प्रभावशीलता बढ़ाने के लिए आवश्यक सुझाव प्रदान कीजिए।

When the Courts in India are burdened with over 3 Crores pending cases, Alternate Dispute Redressal Mechanism (ADRs) play an important role in providing "Justice - Social, Economic and Political"

ADR Mechanisms in India?

1. Lok Adalats
2. Gram Nyayalaya
3. Jati panchayat & Khap Panchayat
4. Whitley Council / JCMs in organisations
5. Bilateral Trade Agreements (eg: India-UK)
6. Economic disputes via Arbitration & conciliation Act.

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But, despite ADR - involved as a solution to resolve disputes, ADR themselves are fraught with the following issues →

1. Appellate mechanism : as an appeal can always lie in the Traditional Judiciary mech. (Judicial Review)

2. No enforcement mechanism : eg: Problems faced by the Lok Adalat in India - the only way is Conciliation.

3. These Quasi-Judicial institutions do not have Contempt of court powers

4. Parties are often seen to also violate the Domestic mechanism leading to International Arbitration.

eg: Cairn India (U.K) - dragging India to the UNO.

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5. Organisation issues - such as manpower shortage, funding issues, etc.

As pointed by the World Bank Ease of Doing Business Report, 2017, in India, it takes on average 1492 days for enforcement of contracts, Hence some suggestions

1. Provide them Contempt of Court powers.
2. Greater Autonomy - in terms of funds, finances and functionaries
3. "Finality Clause" - must be there in order to avoid app. frivolous appeals; Only special leave may be allowed.
4. Revising the Contracts and agreements and laws - so as to make them more specific to avoid disputes.

Hence, ADR mechanisms, should be made robust, so that they remain Alternate and do not subsume into the mainstream Judiciary itself.

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12. While the power to punish for the contempt of court is a much needed tool to protect the administration of justice from being maligned, it is time that it be relooked into. Critically analyse. **(250 words)** **15**

हालांकि न्यायालय की अवमानना के लिए दंडित करने की शक्ति न्याय के प्रशासन को निन्दा से बचाने के लिए बहुत ही आवश्यक उपकरण है, लेकिन समय आ गया है कि इस पर पुनर्विचार किया जाए। आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

When the organs of Legislature and Executive fail to allay grievances of aggrieved citizens, the Judiciary is the LAST FRONTIER to ensure Rule of law and to provide Justice.

In India, the Courts derive their Compent power from 2 sources →

1. "full faith & Credit Clause" - under Constitution
2. Contempt of Court Act, 1971

Growing need for Contempt powers:

(i) The Case of NGT → its orders are being continuously violated by State & non-State actors

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eg: Art of Living - function on Yamuna floodplains in Delhi - was conducted - even after prohibitory order from NGT - The event caused a huge loss to the environment.

(2.) National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) - has repeated asked for contempt powers to summon Public Authorities - regarding Human Rights violation.

(3.) BCCI Case - appointment of CoA - after repeated failed attempts by the Board to fall in line. (by the Hon'ble Supreme Court).

(4.) States not abiding by the Rivers Disputes tribunal rules - eg: Cauvery dispute, or SYL Canal dispute.

But, at the same time Contempt powers can also leads to Judicial overreach!

eg: Euthanasia Guidelines laid by laid by the Supreme Court -

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after failure of Govt to regulate it.

eg: SC decide lines - in SC/ST Act, 1989 - came after failed attempts of the govt to check the misuse.

But, things are improving:

e: Union Govt's order to establish Convoy Management Board.

Hence, in a parliamentary democracy synergy between the three organs - viz. Legislature, Executive and Judiciary is more important, rather than conflict. Hence, the tool of contempt of court should be re-visited to lay about healthy conventions for better functioning of our Democracy.

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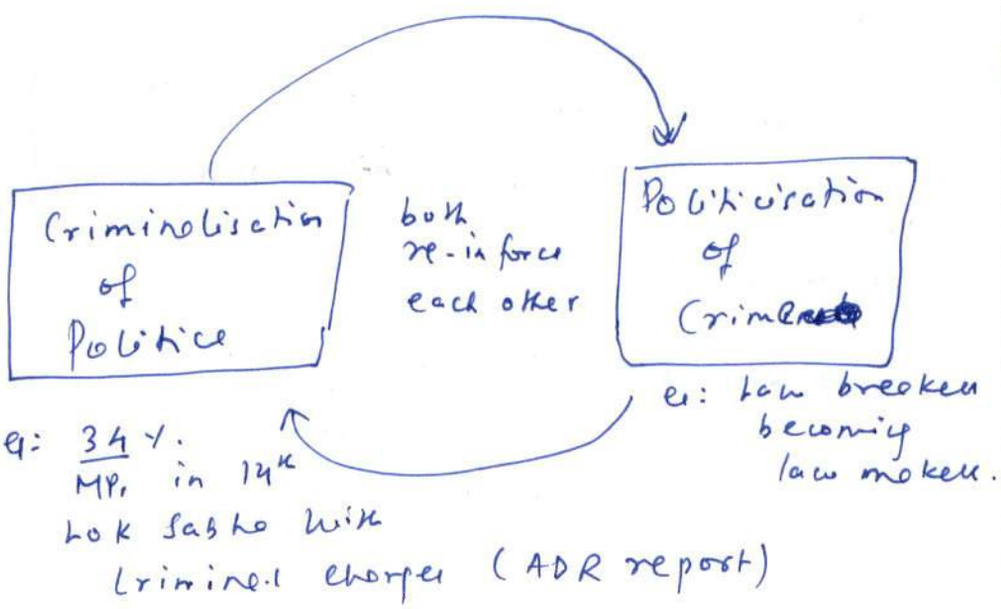
13. Criminalisation of politics remains a key concern for the Indian political system. In this context, analyse the role played by the Supreme Court and Election Commission over the years. Also, in what ways can the media play a positive role? **(250 words)** **15**

राजनीति का अपराधीकरण भारतीय राजनीतिक व्यवस्था के लिए चिंता का एक प्रमुख विषय बना हुआ है। इस संदर्भ में, विगत वर्षों में सर्वोच्च न्यायालय और निर्वाचन आयोग द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका का विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, किस प्रकार मीडिया एक सकारात्मक भूमिका का निर्वाह कर सकता है?

Criminalisation of Politics in India evolved in our Democracy due to defects of the First Past the Post system and an emotional Political Culture - wherein the Electorate could be easily divided on the basis of Caste, creed, religion, etc.

Key Concern:



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Role played by Supreme Court & Election Commission of India →

1. 6 year ban for Convicts - who convicted for more than 2 years prison term (under. Representation of people's Act).

2. Role of T.N. Seshan - former CEC - as he ended malpractices like forced voting & booth capturing in Elections.

3. Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs) - to provide greater security to voters choices.

4. Supreme Court's - direction to MPs - to declare their assets annually.

5. Stringent reporting provisions - by political parties with respect to funding.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. Enforcement of Model Code of Conduct by Election Commission.

Role of Media:

Media is regarded as the 4th pillar of a Democracy. It can raise awareness among the citizen regarding their right. So, that an informed public outrightly reject criminal candidates. Further, Media can create a movement of masses so as to pressure the Govt to put a life ban on convicted criminals.

Nevertheless, since "free and fair elections" is a basic structure of Indian Constitution, Voter awareness is the way ahead. ECI's SVEEP programme is a positive step in this direction.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Highlight, in brief, the mandate of the National Commission for Minorities (NCM). Identify the different challenges that the commission faces and suggest measures to address them. **(250 words)** **15**

संक्षेप में, राष्ट्रीय अल्पसंख्यक आयोग (NCM) के अधिदेश पर प्रकाश डालिए। आयोग द्वारा सामना की जा रही विभिन्न चुनौतियों की पहचान कीजिए और उनके समाधान करने के उपाय सुझाइए।

Article 30 of the Indian Constitution provides a fundamental right to minorities to protect, preserve and promote their indegenous language, Culture, script, etc.

Hence, in this pursuit, the National Commission for Minorities has established to have the following mandate →

1. To redress and register Grievances of the minorities.
2. To take measures so that, linguistic minorties could avail in Education in their indegenous language upto primary level.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. To uphold and protect minority - rights - by summoning violating authorities

4. To provide annual reports to the Union Government - to be laid down in Parliament - regarding Minority Status in India.

Challenges faced by the NCM:

1. Doesn't have any Contempt of Court powers

2. Only recommendatory in Nature

3. Lack of adequate manpower

4. NCM - filled with retired & working bureaucrats in Deputation - lack of Minority / Human right experts.

5. Lack of Autonomy & Independence

6. Inadequate funding

7. Limited outreach - in areas like North - East

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Development and upliftment of minorities is the cornerstone of a welfare state like India and hence, following measures are suggested to make NCM more effective ?

1. Give NCM the status of a High Court.
2. 50% mandatory reservation to minorities in NCM Governing Board.
3. Complete autonomy over funds & manpower.
4. Action Taken Reports (ATRs) to be mandatorily laid down by Govt in Parliament in case of non-compliance with NCM directives.

Hence, in this way, an effective NCM is essential for both financial & social inclusion of Minorities in India.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. The recent decision of the government to open up positions at the senior levels in bureaucracy through lateral entry is an important but only small step in the direction of much needed reforms in the higher civil services. Analyse. **(250 words)** **15**

पार्श्व प्रवेश के माध्यम से नौकरशाही में वरिष्ठ स्तर के पदों को खोलने का सरकार का हालिया निर्णय उच्चतर सिविल सेवाओं में अति आवश्यक सुधारों की दिशा में महत्वपूर्ण, किन्तु केवल एक छोटा-सा कदम है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Committee on Civil Services reforms like ARC, Hota Committee, Alagh Committee, Baarwan Committee (2016) - all have recommended or favoured lateral entry into civil services. Hence Government brought out notification to invite Lateral Entrants at higher level posts - above Joint Secretary.

Lateral Entry, though a significant step is only a fine start, for a number of reforms in the Civil Services, which time has come.

Lateral Entry:-

1. It will solve manpower problems at the higher levels (Baarwan Committee)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

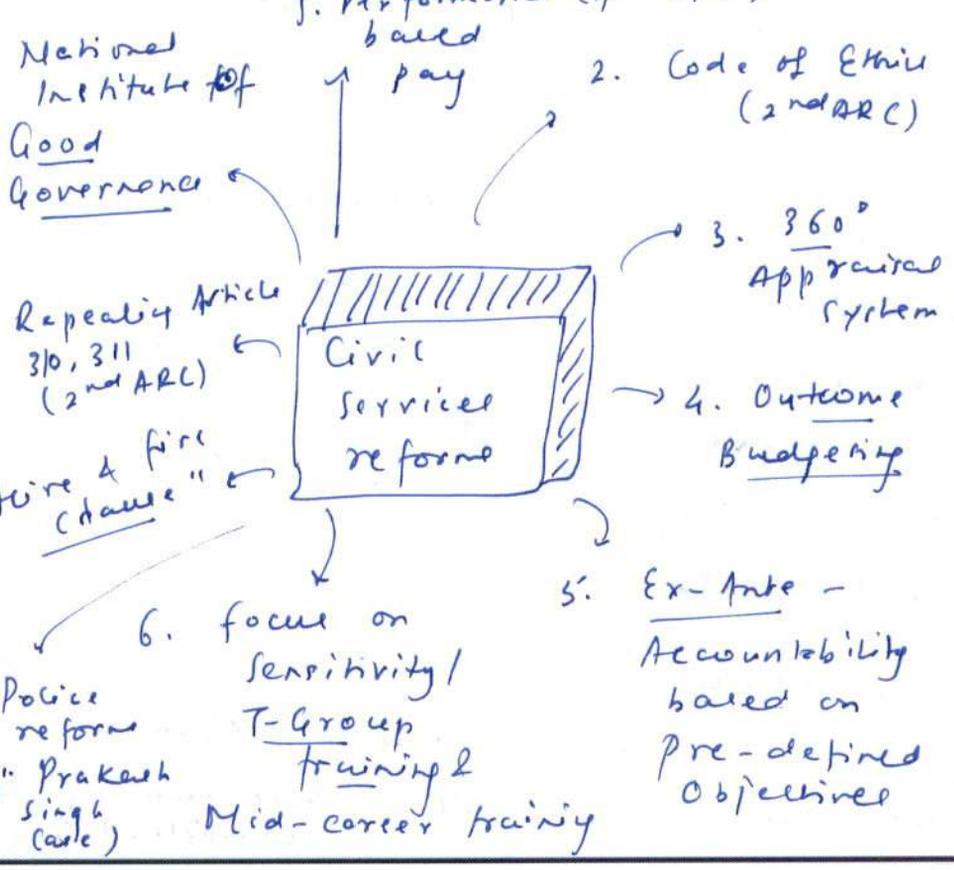
2.) It will provide domain expertise into a Generalist Civil Service

3.) Lateral entry has been a success in the past.
Eg: Nandan Nilekani - Aadhar & UIDAI

NITI Aayog
Chief Economic Adviser - etc.

4.) It fulfils the demand of specialisation in the era of Globalisation & Competition.

Bigger follow-up reforms:



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Thus, the above multi-dimensional reforms in Civil Services - can make Civil Services an effective instrument to fulful the aspirations of both the State and the people.

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16. Identifying the broad contours of the 'Transformation of Aspirational Districts' programme, explain how it adopts a novel strategy to address backwardness. **(250 words)** **15**

'आकांक्षी जिलों के रूपांतरण' कार्यक्रम की व्यापक रूपरेखा की पहचान करते हुए, व्याख्या कीजिए कि यह पिछड़ेपन से निपटने के लिए किस प्रकार नवीन रणनीति अपनाता है।

"Transformation of Aspirational (TAD) districts" is a joint programme by NITI Aayog and PMO - to address the development issues faced by the most backward 115 districts in India.

Broad Countours of TAD:

(1.) 115 districts identified —
- 30 by NITI Aayog
- 50 by PMO
- 35 Left wing extremism affected districts by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

(2.) The following parameters were selected —
1. Nutrition & Health Status
2. Hygiene and Sanitation

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Poor Infrastructural development

4. Poor Human Resource Indicators.

5. Hunger & Poverty.

As, remarked by the Prime Minister himself - at the Civil Services Day function on April 21, 2018 :- The 115 districts are not Backward and should not be penalised. Instead, he adopted a positive strategy - by providing incentive and stimulus to these districts to "reform, perform and transform".

Novel Strategy:-

1. Bottom up approach - rather than One-size-fits all approach

2. "Prashasni Officer" - one for leading each district

3. Competition focus based on specific parameters. e.g: Health and nutrition.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. New approach to Personnel Administration - by incentivising Districts, rather than penalising.

5. Best performing districts will be awarded PM's award for Excellence in Public Administration.

Thus, the programme for Aspirational Districts in adhering to the philosophy of Collaborative and Competitive federalism, which will give a new strength to our Districts & the overall federal & Sub-federal Structure.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. How did India fare on the Millennium Development Goals related to health? In this regard, identify the relevant Sustainable Development Goals and evaluate India's capacity to meet them. **(250 words)** **15**

स्वास्थ्य से संबंधित सहस्राब्दी विकास लक्ष्यों पर भारत का प्रदर्शन कैसा रहा? इस संबंध में, प्रासंगिक संधारणीय विकास लक्ष्यों की पहचान कीजिए और उन्हें पूरा करने में भारत की क्षमता का मूल्याँकन कीजिए।

Millenium Development Goals (MDGs) - were a set of Goals launched under the platform of the UNO in 2000, to be achieved by 2015.

India's performance on Health:

Despite India moving with resolve in the right directions, especially after the 1991 liberalisation reforms, it missed the Health targets fixed by the MDGs.

As a result, India's Health Indicators are still poor, as compared to other developing counterparts of Asia & Latin America :-

- Infant Mortality Rate (2015) → 33 per thousand live births.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

* Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) → 140 per lakh

* 52 % women in India are Anaemic

* 38.5 % children are malnourished (Global Hunger Index, India).

* 69 % of Expenditure on Health is out of pocket

* Very low penetration of Health Insurance in India.

* 55 % people in India are multi-dimensionally Poor (UNDP)

In this context, in 2015 Sustainable Development Goals (17 Goals & 167 targets) - were adopted at the UN platform to be achieved by 2030

eg: SDG 1 & 2 : Ending Hunger & poverty by 2030.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

India's Capacity to meet Health-related SDGs :-

1. India spends only 1.5% of GDP on Health.
2. Poor Health Infrastructure.
3. lack of manpower & skilled Professionals.
4. Intrusion of lifestyle diseases in India - eg: Diabetes, etc.

Recent Govt measures (to raise Capacity)

1. Ayushman Bharat → 1.5 lakh Health & wellness centres
   - National Health Protection Scheme - for 10 crore families
2. Revamp of MCI.
3. Thrust to Yoga & Meditation
4. AYUSH system - being promoted
5. Target based approach for eliminating diseases. eg: TB by 2025

Thus, in order to realise our Health SDGs - a mission driven approach is needed with Greater focus on Rural Health.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. What are the different rights recognized under the Forest Rights Act, 2006? Highlight the gaps in the implementation of community forest rights and community forest resource rights granted under the Forest Rights Act. Also, suggest measures to address the current scenario. **(250 words)** **15**

वन अधिकार अधिनियम, 2006 के अंतर्गत मान्यता प्राप्त विभिन्न अधिकार क्या हैं? वन अधिकार अधिनियम के अंतर्गत प्रदान किए गए सामुदायिक वन अधिकारों और सामुदायिक वन संसाधन अधिकारों के कार्यान्वयन में अंतरालों पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, वर्तमान परिदृश्य को संबोधित करने के उपाय भी सुझाइए।

Forest Rights Act, 2006 - was a landmark legislation to provide legal protection to the Rights of Tribals and other traditional forest dwellers.

1. Tenancy & Occupancy rights - for Traditional & Heriditary occupancy.

Rights recognised by FRA, 2006

2. Right to Cultivation

3. Right over forest produce in their area

4. Right against eviction

Forest Rights Act, 2006

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Gaps in implementation:

(4) Community forest rights:

* illegal eviction of landholders - by paying 'suitable' compensation - & the threat of retribution.

* still, land titles - have not been transferred to the community.

(eg: Recent protests by Farmers under All India Kisan Sabha into Mumbai).

* Land encroachment by MNCs & Private developers by involving forest bureaucracy.

(B) Community forest Resource Rights:-

* Consent of Gram Sabha not taken w.r.t harvesting forest resources

* Environmental Impact Assessment - is done in a unilateral manner by the Forest Bureaucracy.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Measures to address the current scenario →

1. Mission mode land titling - in the name of proper traditional forest communities.

2. Generate awareness among Tribals about their rights.

3. Localised Grievance redressal mechanism - including Gram Sansad, NGOs, Civil Society & Government.

4. Restoring both Community & Individual Rights of Tribals - over forest resources.

Hence, the grievances should be addressed immediately followed by formation of Social Audit Committees - on lines of Meghalaya's Social Audit Act, so as to empower & protect our Tribal communities.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Progress in India-US ties has been accompanied by equally significant divergences on important issues. Examine in the context of recent developments. **(250 words)** **15**

भारत-अमेरिका संबंधों में प्रगति समान रूप से महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दों पर उल्लेखनीय असहमति के साथ हुई है। हाल के घटनाक्रमों के संदर्भ में परीक्षण कीजिए।

In the contemporary Geopolitical scenario, Indo-US ties have a major impact on Global peace & Security.

But, the road to Indo-US relations have never been smooth & had its own ups (eg: 2008 Civil Nuclear deal) and downs (eg: 1998- Pokhran Nuclear test).

Progress in Indo-US ties:

1. Starting with 2008 Nuclear Deal with USA.
2. Logistic Exchange Memorandum of Agreement (LEMOA), 2016
3. COMCASA – for military cooperation.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. India - US synergy in Quadrilateral Group in Indo - Pacific region.

5. Consensus on Terrorism, esp. US Afghanistan Policy & USA's support to India in Jammu & Kashmir.

Divergences

1. US's Grants & Arms deal with Pakistan.

2. US Sanctions in 1998 - following Pokhran Nuclear tests.

3. US pulling out of Iran Nuclear deal - has put sanctions on Trade with Iran - also exerting force on India to comply with sanctions.

4. US's policy on Immigration & H-1B visa issue

5. US's rhetoric against Import duties for & US import in India

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Presently, Indo - US ties are in a flux as India has refused to fall in line with respect to US's sanctions against trade with Iran. USA also sent its US Ambassador - to gather India's support for sanctions regime against Iran.

But, in todays multi-polar world it is "Real Politik". which determines foreign policy of a country, and not traditions. As it is famously said by Kautilya in his Artha Shastra:

"There are no permanent friends, No permanent enemies, only permanent interests"

Hence, India's should move ahead with a more independent role to assert its growing power in the world order.

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20. Despite bonhomie, the structural differences between Indian and Israeli national security situations, their worldviews and absence of explicitly shared enemies limit stronger strategic rapprochement. Critically discuss.

(250 words) 15

सौहार्दपूर्ण संबंधों के बावजूद, भारतीय और इज़राइली राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा परिस्थितियों के मध्य संरचनात्मक अंतर, उनके वैश्विक दृष्टिकोण और स्पष्ट रूप से साझा शत्रुओं की अनुपस्थिति मजबूत रणनीतिक मैत्री को सीमित करती है। आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Recently, India has done-away with its hyphenation policy - wite respect to Israel & Palestine - as it has maintained since 1967, Thus, showing intent of convergence on ~~mutual~~ bilateral issues & ignoring the divergence on other issues.

Structural differences between Israel & India in Global world order →

INDIA	ISRAEL
1. Structural: Indian State based on the idea of unity & assimilation & accommodation	1. Based on occupation & exclusion of Palestinians.

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2. India is a soft state	2. Israel : Hard state - with Militaristic nature.
3. India claims sovereignty rights in POK	3. Israel itself occupying UN dom - Gaza strip, West bank & Golan Heights.
4. India - foreign policy based on Non - Alignment	4. Israel - full alignment - eg: with USA.
5. India - Unity in Diversity	5. Pan Nationalism
6. Democratic & equality based world order	6. Commond - based world order.

But, despite the above divergences, in recent times India & Israel have come together in areas like:

1. Drip Irrigation technology
2. Desalinization plants - eg: Yamuna River - proposed.

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3. Arms Deal - eg: Barak-8 ~~missiles~~ missiles

4. Liberal FDI regime & Business Collaboration.

5. Space & Cyber Security Cooperation.

6. Joint military Exercises.

Thus, in a multi-polar world - full of divergences, India should ~~to~~ find & and build upon convergences to benefit itself from bilateral, multi-lateral & Global cooperation.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1071)

Name of Candidate	DILIP PRATAP SINGH SHEKHAWAT		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Registration Number	29253
Center	ORN	Date	3rd Sept. 2018

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in **ENGLISH**.
3. All questions are compulsory.
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. It has been argued that over the years there has been a steady decline in the efficacy of Parliament as an institution of accountability. Analyse and also suggest appropriate measures to address the relevant concerns.

(150 WORDS) 10

The essence of Parliamentary Democracy is to execute collective responsibility of the Executive to the Legislature and hence, to the people of India.

But, in recent times the Efficacy of Parliament has drastically reduced :-

1. Average of only 65 sittings per year - due to disruption in past 5 years
2. High number of Adjournments & pre-mature prerogation.
3. Parliament becoming a ground for protest, disruptions & Sloganeering
4. Ever reducing discussion on Budget and use of Guillotine - has diluted financial Accountability.

Thus, in the above context, to truly realise Parliamentary Democracy in India, following

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reforms need to be adopted :-

1. Mandatory 100 days sitting - UK principle

2. Shadow Cabinet - for better opposition accountability along with participation in Governance.

3. Parliamentary Budget office - for better financial accountability.

4. Strengthening the Committee System - eg: DRSC, PAC, COPU, Estimates committee, etc.

5. Performance related pay for MPs in Parliament.

6. All Party Conference - to form common minimum consensus among all political parties.

Thus, the above measures along with active participation of Citizens (by making them aware of their Parliamentary rights) is the way forward.

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2. Panchayati raj institutions (PRIs) are simultaneously a remarkable success and a staggering failure, depending on the goalposts against which they are evaluated. Discuss. **(150 WORDS) 10**

PRIs in India accompany Mahatma Gandhi's Dream of "Gram Swarajya" - i.e. self sufficient village republic.

But, even after 25 years of 73rd Amendment Act, 1992, PRIs in India present a strange paradox:

Of Success:

1. Creating 3.2 million leaders at the local level.

2. Taking Democracy to the Grass root

3. Transforming representative democracy to participatory Democracy - through pivotal role of Gram Sabha

4. Empowerment of women - which occupy, presently, close to 50% of Elected posts in PRIs

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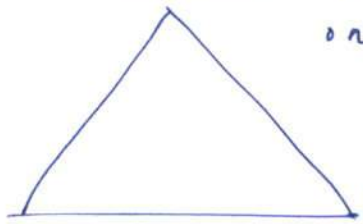
DF failures:

(1.) F.3 Problem:



FUNDS
- own revenue - only 4%.
(National Devolution Index (IIPA) - only 0.38)

FUNCTIONS
- (Activity mapping & Devolution of functions not done)

FUNCTIONARIES
- shortage of manpower
- lack of control of PRIs over local civil servants

Way forward: 2nd ARC on Local Government: -

1. Make presentation of SFC report mandatory in State Legislature with reason recorded
2. Pooling NGOs - for Decentralized planning - involving Gram Sabha - later consolidation of plans at DPC level.
3. funding from State Govt to be tied to performance of PRI on own revenue generation
4. Rationalising exercise of User charges.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. The Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) is more than just the keeper of our national accounts; it is also a conscience-keeper and a watchdog. Examine the statement in light of making the auditing process more effective. **(150 WORDS) 10**

Article 148 of the Indic Constitution envirages CAG - to Audit the Accounts of the Union Government and all Public Agencies of Government of Indic and the State Governments

But, apart from maintaining financial propriety, CAG also has 2 important roles :-

1) Conscience-keeper: to influe Public Morality in financial transactions It upholds the Public ownership of the funds on the the custody of the Govt. Hence, account the Government, by arousing its collective Conscience while utilizing those funds

eg: Through exposing 2G and Coal scam - CAG has ~~[illegible]~~ ignited the collective Conscience of both People and policy makers.

2) WATCHDOG :- CAG is invisaged as a Bulwark against financial mal-administration

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

in India. It keeps a Continous check of Govt's Finance and Appropriation accounts, ready to BARK, the moment it finds a misinotch.

But, still CAG - has weaknesses like :-

- only 7-8 ministries audited in a financial year.
- friction with Govt ministries - on delaying submission of accounts
- CAG - as a fault-finding machinery - has been accused of being a Bloodhound.
- Many Govt bodies are exempt from CAG Audit.

CAG reforms:

1. CAG to be a promotee from IAAS service - for better understanding of Audit & Accounts.
2. Collegium system to appoint CAG
3. Enhance manpower - to conduct Audit of All ministries
4. Give Comptroller Powers - for Concurrent - Audit - to the CAG.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. The concern for transparency in political funding is at odds with the Electoral Bond Scheme notified by the government. Critically discuss.

(150 WORDS) 10

Electoral Bond Scheme (EBS) was notified by the Govt in Budget 2017-18 and has been under the radar of critics for promoting secrecy and anonymity and opacity under the garb of clean political funding.

Problems with EBS:

1. Donor ~~are~~ is not liable to disclose his identity
2. Will unduely benefit the Ruling political party at Centre.
3. Electoral bonds - will not form part of political party accounts to IT Dept.
4. With the cap of 7.5% on profit removed, the Corporates can donate any amount via Electoral Bonds. Thus, promoting Crony Capitalism.
5. EBS is implemented by the SBI - hence, being a Govt bank anonymity.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

of donors may be exposed to the Ruling Party.

But, never-theleam, the EBS scheme, will definitely serve the following benefits :-

1. Legal/White money - to be deposited in banks via digital medium - hence eradicating influx of Black money.

2. Prevent Harassment of Donors by - protecting the anonymity of Donations

3. Bonds to be encashed within 15 days and Bonds to be notified only 4 times a year.

Thus, though EBS is a welcome reform to target Black money in Electoral funding, we should ultimately march towards Partial State funding of Elections - so that Elections in India are conducted in a free, fair & transparent manner.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Lobbying in India exists in a perennially grey legal and policy arena. In this context, discuss the need to formally recognize and regulate lobbying in India. **(150 WORDS) 10**

While in other countries like USA, lobbying is an open and transparent exercise, in India, Lobby is a Backdoor quid-pro-quo between the Government and the pressure Groups.

eg: Alleged involvement of FICCI & CII - for removing the 7.5% cap on political funding by Corporates

eg: IAS and other AIS lobby - behind recent amendment to PoCA, 1988 - has also been alleged

In the above two example, they may be mere allegations, but, if it is true, it a violation of Transparency - which is an essential fact of Good Governance in a Democracy.

Hence, in this Context, Lobbying must be recognised as a way to legitimise participative Democracy

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in India. This is because, secret lobbying only benefits the Rich and powerfull interest Groups mentioned above, and leaves out the interest of the masses.

Way forward: Hence, to legalize Lobbying in India, an effective Regulatory setup - needs to be put up to remove instances of Collusive bribery and crony Capitalism.

The best way out for Lobbying in India is to use the Open online platform of Mygov.in for one and all.

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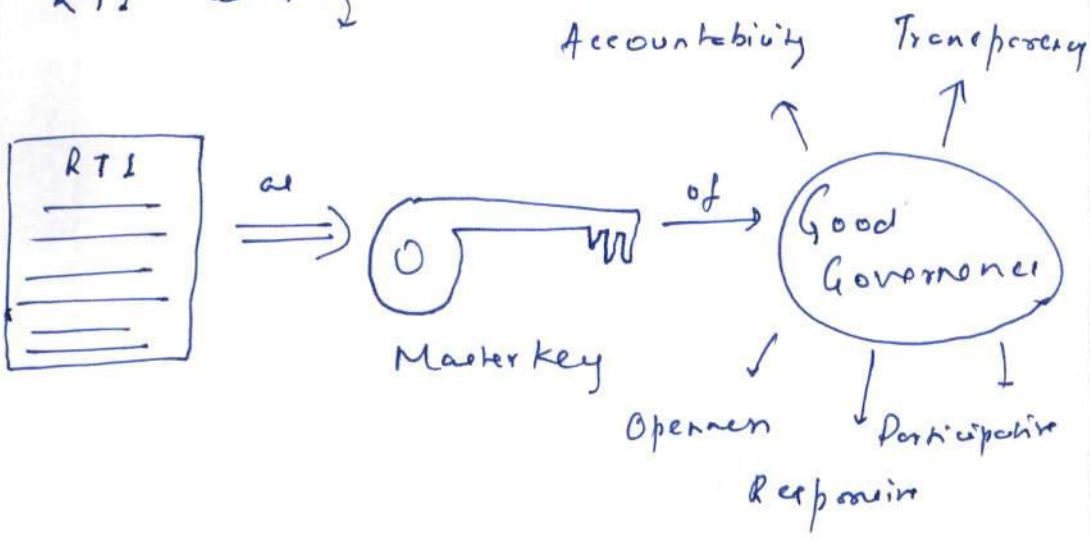
6. More than a decade after it was passed, the implementation of the RTI Act leaves much to be desired. Comment. Also discuss the issues associated with the recent proposals to amend the RTI Act. **(150 WORDS) 10**

2nd ARC in its 5th Report, envisaged RTI as :



But, recent CIC report of Almost 23,500 cases pending at the CIC level itself, tells the story that RTI Act, even after 10 years of implementation is far from achieving its objectives.

Issue Associated :

1. PIOs have not been constituted in all Departments
2. Subjective use of Sec 8(4) of RTI to deny information in the name of "National Security", etc. which is undefined in 2005 Act.

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3. Simultaneous existence of OSA, 1923 to deny Info.

4. Absence of Appeal mechanism at many levels

5. Still Political Parties & Judiciary remain outside the ambit of RTI

Recent Proposals to amend RTI Act :-

1. Colluding RTI with OSA, 1923 - to deny information.

2. Government to independently fix Renumeration and Service Condition of CIC, SIC and IC - thus, tampering their independence.

RTI is a soulfully drafted legislation - with more important goal of "Hamara Paise Hamara Hisaab" - Hence, any amendment exercise must involved citizen participation through NGOs & Civil Society.

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7. Critically discuss the evolving policy on reservation in promotions in India with special focus on its ability to meet the objectives of social justice.

(150 WORDS) 10

Given the Data of only 4 Secretary level position occupied by SCs and STs in Government of India, and a similar situation at the State level, the Reservation in Promotions debate and newly arised.

The Govt through a Constitutional amendment Act provided for Reservation in promotions - by inserting Article 16 (4A) in the Indian Constitution, given the Reserved candidates at the lower level were not approaching the highest levels, due to → (may be)

- Caste bais
- lack of Efficiency, etc.

The Amendment was challenged in the Supreme Court and hence the Judgement in M. Nagraj v/s Union of India Case:

3 Condition for Reservation in Promotion:

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1. Data on Backwardness
2. Data on lack of Representation at higher level
3. Must not impact the Efficiency of the Administration.

Concerns Raised :

Ethos of Efficiency
- against Right to Equality (Article 14)
- against merit
- may promote inefficiency

Ethos of Social Justice
- Backward Classes can ensure their welfare only when they have real decision making power at the top
- historical backwardness and discrimination in organisation.

Thus, our goal must be to balance the ethos of Social Justice & efficiency - which can be done by RIGOUROUS TRAINING at the pre-service level - with special focus on bridging the competency gap between Reserved and General category.

Training Reform) 2nd ARC - National Institute of Good Governance.

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8. India produces enough food for its people, but not all people get enough food to eat. Discussing this paradox, highlight some of the major interventions taken in the past few years in this regard. **(150 WORDS) 10**

India has adopted the Sustainable Development Goals, among which the SDG 2 – provides for achieve total food security & remove hunger.

Despite producing the highest ever foodgrain production of 277 million tonnes in 2017 – 18, India deals with a strange paradox

- India – as a net exported of food Grains

→ Global Hunger Index (India's rank – 100/118)

→ 38 % – stunted children

→ 25 % → underweight

To fix this paradox, Govt has taken major interventions in the recent past:

1. National Food Security Act, 2013 – subsidised food Grains for almost 67 % of Indians.

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2. Socio - Economic Caste Census for better targeting.

3. DBT in Public Distribution system.

4. Financial inclusion under JAM - trinity

5. Mid day - meal Scheme (2002) - for children

6. ICDS - for free food in Anganwadi Kendras.

7. Antyodaya Anna Yojana

Thus, despite the above initiatives by the Government - every night - "20 Crore Indians sleep hungry" (Bhook NGO). Way forward :—

1. Shutting down of Food Corporation of India (Shanta Kumar Committee)

2. Decentralised procurement & distribution by use of Local Bodies & Gram Sabha - for monitoring.

3. Fortified food - to be readily available at Primary Health Care Centres to avoid Starvation.

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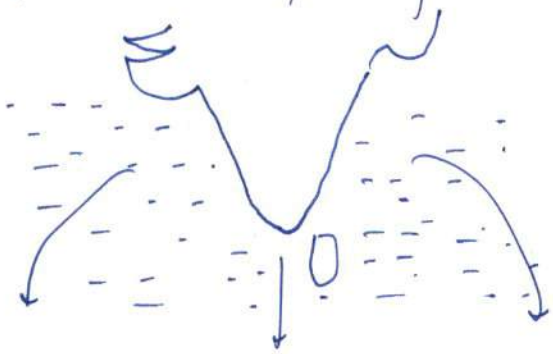
9. India sees Indian Ocean as not just a water body, but a global stage for continued economic, social, and cultural dialogue. Elaborate.

(150 WORDS) 10

With 2 super powers aspiring to provide leadership in the new Global order, viz. India and China, Indian Ocean for India has become of Exemplary reference in the contemporary times



ECONOMIC dialogue
- BIMSTEC
- FTA with littoral Countries
- India-Africa forum summit
- Blue Economy - mining fisheries, Marine tourism. Polymetallic nodules.
- Trade with littoral Countries esp with ASEAN & Africa

Social Dialogue
- IORA - ARC
- Security & Growth for all in Region (SAGAR) approach
- IONS - for Collective security in the region

Cultural Dialoge
→ Project Mausam - to connect Countries based on common Heritage - i.e. Monsoon.
→ Gujral Doctrine: e.g. South Asia satellite for Collective ownership of resources.

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But recently, with rise of China in the Indian Ocean region, India has taken a more military stance –

- eg: friction with Maldives - during Emergency, etc.

Hence, the way forward for India to be to a lay a collective vision of Indian ocean – with our PM's vision of "Sarvajan Hitaye, Sarvajan Sukhaya".

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10. In the context of India taking greater responsibility in management of the global commons, there has been a shift in India's climate change negotiation stance. In this context, analyze the evolution of India's climate policy. **(150 WORDS) 10**

Global Commons are those resources of Mother earth, which are independent of national Boundaries. eg: Ocean, seas, Air, Biodiversity, etc.

Evolution of India's Climate Policy:

1. During the 1990s and Early 2000s -
- India's stance reflected a dependence on Grants from Developed countries to finance its Climate mitigation project.
- Also, India was averse to climate mitigation, given the huge responsibility of social imperatives at home

2. 2008 Onwards - with the launch of National Action Plan for Climate change (NAPCC) - India has taken a leadership role, as it has realised that Climate change will affect India the most

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Hence, India has continously embarked on a leadship state →

Eg: Paris Summit: India's INDCs. –

– to build a 2.5 billion tonnes Carbon sink

– to reduce emissions by 33-35% by 2030

– to added 175 GW to Renewable energy by 2022.

– Leadership in International Solar Alliance – along with France – with headquarter in Gurugram.

– further, recently at Bonn summit, India has reiterated its commitment to its INDC – despite US leaving the Paris deal.

Hence, India has emerged as a leader in the Climate mitigation project and greater endorcement of Global Commons – as Climate change is a real threat to both India and the world.

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11. Highlighting the constitutional role of the Finance Commission (FC), discuss the issues which are being debated w.r.t. terms of reference (ToR) of the 15th Finance Commission. **(250 WORDS) 15**

Article 280 of the Indian Constitution mandates the President of the Union of India to setup a Finance Commission after every five years.

Constitutional Role:

1. To prescribe a formula for division of the Resource pool - between Centre and States and among states (eg: 14th FC → 42% Devolution from central pool to states)

2. To lay out principles for Grant-in-Aid (Article 275) to the States

3. To provide for augmenting of State Funds - for empowerment of Local bodies - through fund devolution.

4. To provide for mechanisms for Sound financial management

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Recently, President has setup the 15th Finance Commission - for providing financial mechanism for Centre - State relations for the period of 2020-25 - under the Chairmanship of N.K. Singh.

Since, Union Government is free to restrict the mandate of Finance Commition by prescribing ToRs, the new ToRs has raised the following Concerns & issues ?

ToRs

- 2011 Census (against well performing states, esp. Southern states in Population Control)
- progress towards Replacement levels of Fertility
- Flagship Schemes eg: Swachh Bharat
- Preformance under GST (goes against cooperative federalism)
- Fiscal Propriety (penalising states performing well in the social sector) - esp, after UDAY Scheme - finances of many State Governments are under pressure.

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In a federal polity, sharing of finances is an important issue, hence, states must receive due attention which setting up contours of Centre-State financial relations

Way forward: Sarkaria Commission Recommendations:-

1. Consult states while formulating TORs
2. Use the platform of Inter-State Council (Art 263) for resolving disputes
3. End the system of Cesses and Surcharges - which are not part of Divisible Pool.
4. All Royalty - from Mining & National resources must accrue to the ~~Ro~~ Local bodies & State Government
5. Share non-tax revenue. eg: Spectrum auction, Coal Auction, etc.
6. Relax Borrowing rules for State Government.

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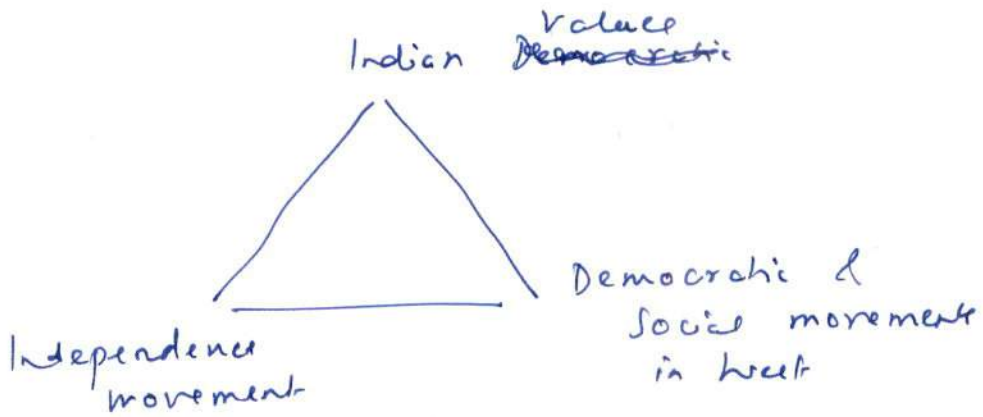
12. The spirit of the constitution of India represents a synthesis of Indian values, democratic and socialist movements in west and our independence movement. Elucidate. **(250 WORDS) 15**

Indian Constitution is a synthesis of extensive research and hard work of our Constitution makers for 2 years 11 months & 18 days.

Hence our Constitution has good synthesis of →



(1.) INDIAN VALUES :-

1. "Unity in Diversity" - as a basic tenet of our Constitution - which includes all interests

2. "Sarva Dharma Sambhav" - Indian notion of Secularism - : Equal respect to all religions &

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3. "Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam" - in our vedas - "the whole world is a single family" - reflected in Article 51A: (to maintain just and honourable relations with all countries.)

(2.) Democratic and social movements in the West :—

1.) "No taxation without Representation" — No Indian can be taxed saved by Authority by law - i.e. indirectly by the Elected representation. eg: Budget - finance bill (from American Revolution)

2.) Values of 'Liberty, Equality, Fraternity' in Preamble — from French Revolution.

3.) Concept of "Justice & Fundamental Duties" — from Russian revolution.

(3.) Independence movement →

- Art 51A - fundamental duty of every citizen to cherish our

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freedom struggle and respect ~~the~~ and honour our Constitution, National flag and National Anthem.

- "Condition Directives" - eg: Article 40 :- to organise Village Panchayats

- "Universal Adult Franchise" as a promise of our Freedom fighters.

- ~~Sotia~~ Article 38: State to strive for a social order and remove inequalities.

Hence, though we have the best Constitution for our Country - which has stood the test of time, yet we have a long way to achieve our Constitutional Goals. Hence, realisation of our Constitution values lies in its true & fair implementation on the Ground.

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13. What is the importance of an independent judiciary in a democracy? Highlight the safeguards in our political-constitutional setup to ensure the independence of judiciary. **(250 WORDS) 15**

The Apex Court has itself highlighted the importance of an Independent Judiciary - by demarcating it as a Basic Structure of the Constitution".

An Independent Judiciary - is a sine qua non for a Democracy in the following ways →

1. To put check on Authority of the State. eg: Article 13 of Indian Constitution

2. To uphold the sovereignty of people all the times

3. To settle disputes between federating units - via Original Jurisdiction - eg: Supreme Court decision in Delhi Government v/s Union of India Case - giving due powers to the Elected Delhi Government.

4. To provide social Justice to the people. eg: Hadiya Love Jihad case.

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5. To protect the rights of minorities.
eg: Dalits, tribals, transgenders, etc.
eg: SC Judgement in NALSA Case (2014) for Transgenders.

Thus, our Constitution forefathers had the foresight to have safeguards in the Constitution to protect the Independence of Judiciary - viz. →

1. "full faith and Credit Clause" - for Judgement of Courts all over India
2. Salaries and Pension of Judges "Charged" on the ~~Indian~~ Consolidated Fund of India (Schedule 2)
3. Contempt of Court Act, 1971
4. "Independent Judiciary" - part of Basic Structure of Constitution under Keshvanand Bharati Case
5. Collegium system of Appointment of Judges.

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6. Security of Tenure - for judges in India to prevent Politicisation of Judiciary.

Still, there has been concerns Related to Independence of Judiciary - as raised by 4 Collegium Judges in February, 2018. Thus, this calls for further reforms to safeguard Judicial independence :-

Law Commission Suggestions:

1. Make Collegium minutes, in Public domain
2. Live Streaming of Court proceedings
3. Law Commission's 272nd report - on Tribunals - eg: Providing them the status of a High Court.
4. Open Roster System - of Bombay High Court - must be followed to avoid discretion of Chief Justice.

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14. Even though Indian federalism has matured quite a bit, with states having far greater control of their economic and political management, serious structural problems still remain. Discuss. **(250 WORDS) 15**

Over the past 70 years after Indian Independence, the Indian Federal System has continously gained strengths and maturity, with States having :-

Greater Control of Economy :

eg: 14th Finance Commission - 42% devolution to States from divisible Tax pool

eg: Greater Taxation power to States - under the GST regime.

Greater control over Polity?

- Use of Article 356 has considerably reduced in the era of Coalition Government

- Regional Parties - have taken Complete control of their States - eg: JD(U) in Bihar, AIADMK in Tamil Nadu, BJD in Odisha, etc.

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But, despite the above successes serious structural problems still hamper center State relations →

1. Administratively :-
   - Still high no. of Centrally sponsored schemes & Flagship schemes - promote union bais
   - All India services - have often been accused of Union bais.

2. Politically -
   - Use of Article 356 - in Uttarakhand, Arunachal Pradesh & Tamil Nadu - recently.
   - Political friction - ex: Recently tussle between Kerala Govt and Union Govt - over denial of 700 crore Disaster relief provided by UAE.

3. Economically :-
   - With Ruling party Government in States - Union Government could easily get favourable decisions in GST Council.

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- Cesses and surcharges continue outside GST ambit.
- States cannot borrow without Centre's approval (Article 292).

4. Other issues:
   - Unequal representation of states in Rajya Sabha
   - Special Category status - to some states.
   - Use of Article 355 - to Governor states - under the garb of "protection"
   - Tribal Areas & Autonomous dist, Union Territories, etc.

Thus, in the above context, the need is to start a new round of Dialogue by placing & discussion the Sarkaria & Punchhi Commission reports in the Parliament - for better ~~Centre~~ realisation of cooperative federalism in India.

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15. The recent amendments to the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 strike a balance between enforcement overzealousness and the need for stringent action against corrupt public servants. Discuss. **(250 WORDS) 15**

Post - Independence Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 (PoCA) has been a major instrument for preventing Bureaucratic Corruption in India.

But, over a period of time, misuse of PoCA become evident -

eg: Threats to Honest Civil Servants under Section 13 (1)(d)

eg: Exclusion of "Bribe Giver" - hence, Collusive bribery, etc.

Hence, to remedy the defects of PoCA, 1988, recent Amendments were made to PoCA: -

1. "Prior- Sanction" - extended to all Civil Servants, ~~Ban~~ PSU Bankers and Retired officials

2. Striking down Article 13(1)(d) - to protect Honest civil servants - by removing subjectivity around "pecuniary advantage"

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3. Inclusion of Bribe Giver – under the ambit of the act.

4. protection to witnesses from prosecution – if they turn approvers.

5. Protecting "honest intention" of civil servants and Bankers – loss to the exchequer – but "intentions are good" – shall not be a corrupt practice.

Thus, in this way amendments to the PoCA – strikes a balance between Probity in Public Service & Dreizealousness of Investigation agencies.

But, also, there are some concerns like :-

1. "PRIOR SANCTION" – can slow down the prosecution of corrupt public servants.

2. Subjectivity around "honest intentions" may be misused.

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3. Time limit to obtain sanction - eg: 3 months for Retired Officials - is an issue - can incentivise corruption at higher levels.

Thus, the correct way forward is to operationalise the Institution of Lokpal - to eradicate corruption from public life. Peace-meal efforts - have shown little success in the past as well as present.

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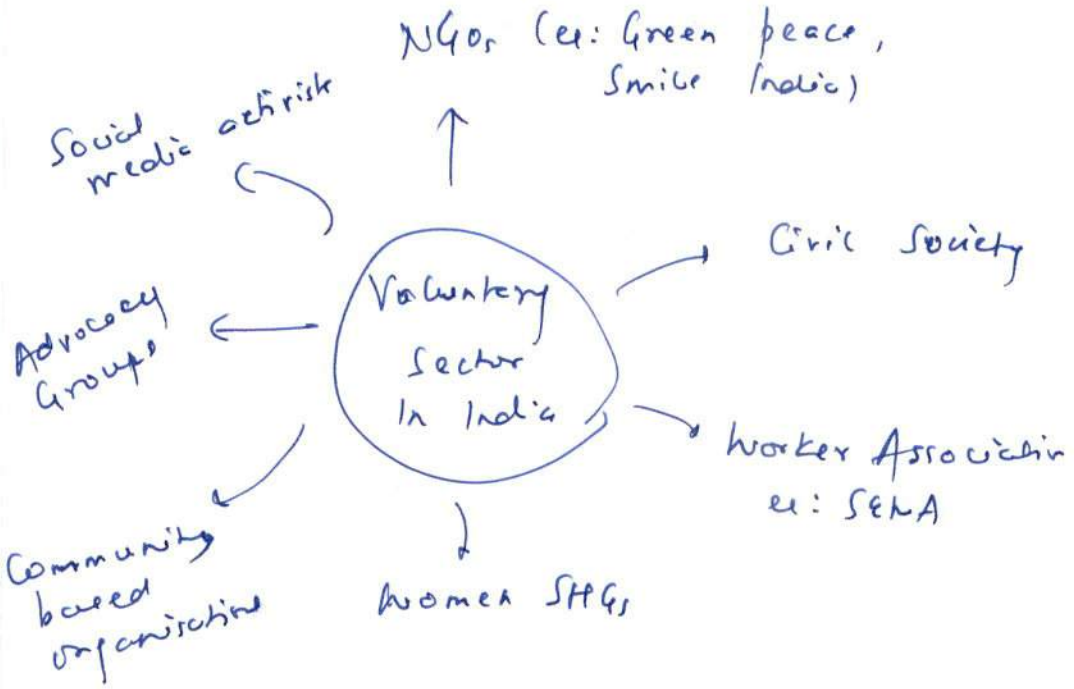
16. Identifying the various issues plaguing the voluntary sector in India, discuss the need for a national accreditation agency to overcome them. Discuss.

(250 WORDS) 15

As the India democracy has matured in the past 70 years, the Voluntary sector in India has come of Age :-



But, given the following issues, there is urgent need of a National Accreditation agency :-

1) As per Income tax report - Only around 10% of NGOs file annual returns in India.

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2. Foreign funding - Around 3000 NGOs - have received a mammoth ₹ 22,000 crore funding - bypassing Taxation.

3. IB report has highlighted :-
- NGOs like Green-peace working against India's Development Interest
- Money laundering & Hawala through NGOs
- Some NGOs funding terror activities in Kashmir.

4. Huge proliferation of NGOs in India - est: more than 33 lakh NGOs.

5. Many NGOs - have also been receiving state funding.

In the above context, a National Accreditation Agency (NAA) - will provide the following benefits →

- weeding out fake / shell NGOs
- Combating money laundering & tax evasion
- tracking the flow of funds

NAA ↑ Utilising NGOs in Development Administration in India.

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Some Caveats :

1. Complete Autonomy to NAA under law - is need to avoid State Domination over Voluntary Sector

2. S. Vijay Kumar Committee - recommendation for light regulation of NGOs - must for the basis for NAA.

Thus, Voluntary sector in our country is a Double edged Sword, hence NAA is the way forward to minimise the losses and maximising the Gains - by using the arms of the voluntary sector - to provide Good Governance in India.

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17. Given the importance of a teacher in affecting the learning outcomes of children, discuss the problems in the present system of teacher training in India. How can these be addressed? **(250 WORDS) 15**

As per an estimate, presently we have over 1.2 million untrained teachers in public and private schools in India.

RTE Act, 2009 - had envisaged teacher training of all teachers by 2015, which has now been extended to 2020. Hence, this pattern reveals a continuous failure to train our teachers, which results in poor learning outcomes among the children. eg:

Pratham NGO's ASER Report (2016)

Only 50% of Class V students are able to read Class II textbooks

Class VIII students in public schools are unable to solve Class V maths problems

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Faults in the present System:

1. Failure of State and District Teacher training Institutes (TTIs)
   * eg: - lack of funding & manpower
   - lack of regulation in TTIs

2. State led - top - down approach.

3. Continued extention of deadline - has further reduced the incentives for teacher training.

4. Absence of sound monitoring & evaluation mechanisms

Thus, given the above issues, a holistic overview of Teacher training is the need of the hour :-

1. Teacher training must be monitored on a Day-to-Day basis

2. Performance on training - can be linked to pay - for untrained teachers

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3. Basing teacher's salaries - on learning outcomes of students - (Finland Education model)

4. Removing No Detention Policy - under RTE - to impose proper accountability on untrained teachers (T.S.R. Committee on Education)

5. Use of MooCs (Moving open Online Courses) eg: Swayam - to train teachers via Digital medium

6. Use of Aadhar - to track the progress of teacher training on Day to day basis.

Hence, the need of the hour is to make teacher training a continuous process & further strengthening Parent-teacher association - to generate proper accountability.

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18. The implementation of a scheme with such scale and benefit as Ayushman Bharat is likely to face many obstacles. Critically discuss. **(250 WORDS) 15**

AYUSHMAN BHARAT scheme envisages a Healthy India by 2 mechanisms :-

- 2.5 lakh Primary Health Care Centres
- National Health Protection Scheme - for 5 lakh annual Insurance cover to 10 Crore families in India - based on SECC (2011) Data.

But, given the huge scale of AYUSHMAN Bharat Pariyojana, it is very likely to face the following problems :-

1. Funding Crunch. as the promised amount is very high
2. Misuse of scheme by the private sector by prescribing unnecessary procedures & operation on patients.

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3. Primary Healthcare & OPD expenditure is not covered – major chunk of Out of pocket expenditure.

4. Insurance Companies – have showed low willingness due to high risk & poor forecasted returns under NHPS.

5. A huge implementation Bureaucracy is require for proper implementation of Schemes

6. NHPS can create new avenue of massive corruption given its huge scale.

Nevertheless, despite its credit, NHPS shows huge promise for a healthy India – especially if seen in the context of National Health policy - 2017. Hence for maximum benefit from NHPS – following steps must be followed: –

1. Creation of a Robust Health MIS – to form a repository of

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are patients in India. eg: Tamil Nadu HMIS.

2. Decentralised implementation by involving Rogi Kalyan Samiti's

3. Provision of Social Audit at all levels.

4. Installing fast track Courts - for fast resolution of Insurance claims.

5. Government to finance NHPS using innovative ways of funding - eg: Outcome Based bonds, CSR, etc.

Thus, NHPS - Ayushman Bharat is a great opportunity for Health Revolution in India. Hence, it requires equal participation of all stakeholders for the success of the Scheme.

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19. Given the fact that India cannot match China's financial clout, it is seen to be diversifying the ways in which it can enhance cooperation and promote its diplomatic profile in Africa. Discuss. **(250 WORDS) 15**

India aspires for a dominant role in Africa's Development, given the shared colonial history and India's continous support for African decolonisation post-1947.

But, in the present paradigm India cannot match China's financial Cloat :-

CHINA	INDIA
- $15 Trillion Economy	- $3 Trillion Economy
- Export led Growth	- Import dependence
- trade with Africa → $170 billion	- Trade with Africa - $80 billion

Thus, ~~dep~~ rather than working, crucial resource, India has adopted a more diversified strategy for enhancing Cooperation with Africa :-

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1. Diplomatic Outreach:

- Arabic - Africa forum summits
- Contribution to fora like AARDO, AfDB, etc.
- Recent Bilateral Agreements with East African Countries - eg: Mozambique - for Pulses.

2. Private Sector Outreach:

- Software parks in Africa by Indian IT sector
- Pan Africa e-Network - (2006) project

3. Renewable energy - through training of "Solar Mamas" - African women.

4. Poverty alleviation - African Countries learning from Kerala's Kudumbashree model

5. More initiative and voice to African countries - under proposed

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Asia Africa Growth Corridor to counter China's BRI.

6. Increase frequency of Bilateral visits to African Nation by India's top leadership.

7. In the field of Security.
ex: Djibouti Code - against Piracy
ex: "SAGAR" for Peaceful & Secure Indian Ocean region.

Thus, in this way India has been successful in bypassing China's ~~Textbook Diplo~~ Chequebook Diplomacy and making further inroads into Africa.

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20. Discuss how American sanctions on its adversaries affect India. Taking the example of CAATSA, analyse how India can shield its strategic interests in face of such sanctions. **(250 WORDS) 15**

CAATSA is an instrument of USA's "Big Stick Policy" to counter its adversaries through application of Bilateral Sanctions. Thus, application of CAATSA - affects India in the following major ways :—

1. On Iran: India procures more than 50 % of oil from Iran

2. On Russia: It will affect India's procurement of S-400 Prium Advance Air Defence and Ka-226 Helicopters

3. On China; for example - since China has a major share in USA's trade Deficit - it will lead to more dumping of Chinese imports into India.

4. Also, If India continues its trade with the above mentioned countries, USA - can impose

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Sanctions on India as well.
eg: India had to stop procurement of Oil from Iran after Sanctions were imposed earlier.

In the above situation, India faces a Dilemma

India's Growing closeness to USA in recent past - eg: signing of LEMOA, Quad, etc.

India's Sovereignty & trading rights with America's adversaries.

Thus, in the present context, when USA is proactively imposing CAATSA on its adversaries, India needs to balance its Diplomacy with USA along with safeguarding its personal interest in the region.

For example, the recent 2+2 Dialogue - can be used as a pivot to convey the US India's own National Interests in

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the region ~~has~~ a vis its friendship with USA. But, at not cost must India compromise its strategic Autonomy - as ~~the~~ we are living in a Multi-polar world, where India itself aspires to be a ~~Global~~ Super power in the Asia-pacific region.

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Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Registration Number	29253
Center	ORN	Date	5th Sept, 2018

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
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11	15	
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14	15	
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16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in **ENGLISH**.
3. All questions are compulsory.
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. Explain why it is important to urgently address the problem of poor land records and infirmity of land titles in India. Also discuss how this problem can be addressed. **(150 Words) 10**

In India, given its 1.3 billion population pressure, LAND is a scarce resource. Further, ineffective utilisation of this resource, has heavy costs on the Economy as well.

Urgency for Land Record Modernisation:

1. Land Mafia Raj in India - Certain Big players in Real Estate - monopolise the sector.
2. Govt. land - lies highly under-utilised eg: Among Govt Depts, Railways - has the highest land resource - but apart from Stations & tracks - most of it lies unutilised.
3. Sprawls / Congestion in some areas & waste land in others
4. High Artificial Price of Real Estate in India.
5. Poor availability of Land for Enterprising firms.

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The above problem can be addressed by multi-dimensional measures for land reform in India :-

1. Use of ISRO - to survey the total ~~non~~ use & non-use land in India.

2. Digitising land Records - in a fast track manner - 2nd ARC - suggest - targeted ICT training to Local Body surveyors for the same.

3. Creation of a Land Bank under Govt custody. eg: 1.2 lakh Acre - Land Bank of Odisha Govt.

4. Use of BIG Data & Data Analytics - to monitor and regulate Land titling & Land use change on a regular basis.

Thus, in this way, with better Data of Land Records, the Government along with other stakeholders could make optimal use of scarce land resources in India.

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2. What are the special features of the infrastructure sector that make its financing a challenge? What measures have been taken to facilitate adequate amount of finance to this sector? **(150 Words) 10**

Current, it is said that the Rise of Indian Economy, is stuck within the Infrastructure Sector —

- Given the high amount of NPAs in the Sector
- over Rs 13 lakh Crore projects - were reported stalled in January, 2018.

Special features of Infrastructure sector :- making its financing a challenge :

⇓

1. Long-term funding is required
2. Higher Risk is involved - due to volatility in Economy - eg: 2008 - Sub-prime crisis - in this period many Infrastructure projects got stalled.
3. Absence of Gourantore in the sector - hence, risk is largely concentrated in Banks & Sector itself.

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Hence, in context of above problems, following measures need to be taken to revive financing of Infrastructure in India:-

1. Take out financing → so that Bank resources are freed for other projects and stalled projects may get new lease of life.

2. Use of Sovereign health funds - to provide Guarantee to Infrastructure projects.

3. Narsimhan Committee - Merger of Bank PSUs - to create 4-5 - large sized banks - for better Risk hedging & Big finances.

4. EPC model of PPP, in Infrastructure projects must be leveraged.

5. Increased Government Budgeting & use of CSR funding, especially in social Infrastructure - eg: Education and Health.

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3. Despite favourable circumstances, India's electronics manufacturing has been unable to respond to the rising demand. Discuss. What steps can be taken to address this situation? **(150 Words) 10**

As is evident around us, in India, Electronics - is highly dominated by imports, especially Chinese electronics. Hence, despite the Rising demand of Electronics, Indian Electronic sector has not kept its pace

Failure of Indian Electronics manufacturing :

1. Higher Costs - compared to cheaper imports - due to high logistics costs in India.

2. Inverted Duty Structure - which makes the Raw material - eg: Lithium Ion Battery - more expensive - Hence, adding to cost of product

3. Falling prices of Electronic products - eg: Mobile phones, Computers, etc. - is a high disincentive.

4. Poor R&D infrastructure in India - Hence, Indian Companies fail to

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address the changing demands of the consumers - ex: Handicts - to smart phones, to I-phones - to Pads, etc.

Government steps :-

1. M-SIPS - schemes to provide special incentive package to Electronic production units.

2. GST - input tax credit - makes procurement of raw materials cheaper.

Way forward? Further steps to boost the Electronics sector are :-

1. Provide Niche funding - through Differentiated Banks - under MUDRA Schemes.

2. Reverse the ~~imp~~ Inverted Duty Structure - for better cost Competitiveness.

3. Greater allocation of Electronics R&D to compete with MNCs.

4. Export led Growth - by exploiting CEIs under Saparmala initiative - Being a Footloose Industry - location is not an issue.

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4. Despite registering a high growth rate in the post-reform era, India continues to witness a high incidence of poverty. Explain this paradox and suggest ways to resolve it. **(150 Words) 10**

India is currently labeled as the highest growing ~~largest~~ Major Economy in the world (eg: 8.2 % GDP Growth in Q1 in 2018-19) as well as a poor country consisting of 2nd largest no. of poor in the world, only recently overtaken by Nigeria.

Arising of Paradox:

BOP Crisis (1989-90)
⇓
1991 Economic reforms
⇓
Liberalisation, Privatisation, Globalisation
↓
Paradox

- Today India - 6th largest Economy in world.
- Average GDP Growth in Past 10 years 7%.
- Rise in per capita income (today - crossed 2000 $)

- 2nd largest no. of Poor - 29% - as per 2011 Census (Rangarajan Committee)
- 55% Indians are multi-dimensionally poor (UNDP).

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Reason for the above paradox ?

1. "Jobless Growth"
2. Skewed Growth - focusing on Services Sector - Skipped Manufacturing Sector.
3. Failure of Poverty Alleviation programmes
4. Failure to Skill & Build Capacity
5. Bureaucratic centric - Development process Continued.
6. High Under-employment in Agriculture
7. Urban-led Growth - Rural areas - neglected.

Resolving the Paradox :

1. Economic Survey (2017-18) - twin approach :-
   - Skill India : 40 Crore youth by 2022
   - Job creation in Labour intensive sectors - eg: Textiles & Apparels, leather, food processing etc.
2. Universal Basic Income (Economic Survey - 2016-17) - for eliminating leakages via subsidies.
3. Financial inclusion → JAM Trinity - must transform into JAMS - 'S' for Social Empowerment

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5. In light of the argument that India has entered a regime of "permanent surpluses", discuss whether the time has come to remove agricultural commodities completely from Essential Commodities Act. **(150 Words) 10**

As per Economic Survey 2017-18, 277.5 million tonnes of foodgrains was produced in 2016-17 financial year, following 275.1 million tonnes in 2015-16. Thus, India entering a regime of a "Permanent Surpluses".

In this context, NITI Aayog has suggested Agricultural Commodities to be removed from Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (ECA). This will yield the following benefits :-

1. Contract-farming - could be carried out on a large scale - as Hoarding limits - will be removed.
2. Food processing sector - eg: SAMPADA Scheme - Integrated Cold Storages.
3. Export-led Growth - can help make farming a Remunerative

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and Enterprising exercise - going beyond subsistence.

4. ECA, 1955 - in Agri Commodities is a misfit especially in the era of Common National Market - which we are aiming under e-NAM.

5. It will remove the monopolies of State APMCs.

6. It will facilitate land pooling & large scale collective farming in India.

Given the benefits, Restriction from ECA, 1955 - must only be lifted after creation of proper - infrastructure, so that farmers are not exploited in the Commercial farming in the New regime. Eg: Uniform Contract farming law in India.

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6. The 1988 National Forest Policy (NFP) was visionary in its scope and ambition. However, there is a need for a new forest policy in the current context. Discuss. **(150 Words) 10**

The 1988 National Forest Policy (NFP) was visionary in the sense that it aimed to bring 33% of India's land under forest cover, but failed to provide effective instruments & capacity building for the same.

Hence, given the rising deforestation & degradation of land in India, there is a definite need for a New Forest Policy, because :-

The Need :

1. 30 years have spanned - after NFP, 1988 - both Context & Content have changed.

2. "Definition" of forests - also needs to be changed - given the Compensatory afforestation fund Act, 2016.

3. India's Strategic objectives have changed - eg: INDC, in Paris Summit - to build a 2.5 Billion tonnes of Carbon sink.

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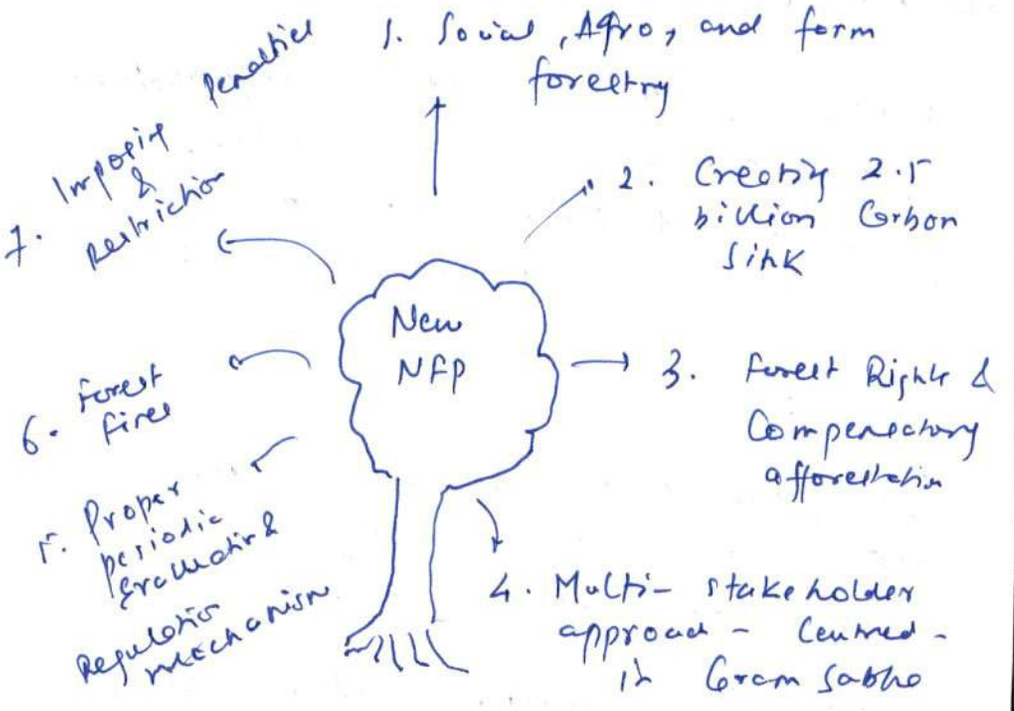
4. New issues have come up - eg: Tribal displacement, issues around PESA, 1996, Forest Rights Act, 2006, etc.

Hence, there is urgent need of a New NFP - which addresses the following contours :—



Thus, given India's commitment under Sustainable Development Goals, a New forest policy is pivotal to achieve all the 17 Goals - with balanced Ecological Growth.

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7. How does rapid urbanization increases the vulnerability to major disasters? Explaining with examples, suggest measures to develop disaster-resilient cities. **(150 Words) 10**

Currently India is witnessing very rapid and uncontrolled Urbanisation - with high distress led - Rural to Urban Migration - ever increasing. Now, this Rapid Urbanisation also exposes our cities to major Disasters.

Urban Disasters

1. Urban sprawl & Crowdy slums

2. High Pressure - on resources such as land, water, etc.

3. High levels of Competition - making public places vulnerable to Stampede.

4. Rapid Urbanisation - bypasses regulation & laws - hence fragile structures are built - due to violation of Norms
eg: Bhuj Earthquake in Gujarat.

5. Due to Complex Networks & high traffic - Rescue & Relief - becomes a Bigger problem
eg: Mumbai & Chennai floods.

6. Poor Hygiene & Sanitation - expose vulnerability to epidemic & disease.
eg: Chikungunya Dengue in Delhi

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Hence, as our pledge under SDG-11 goal — we should build more "resilient and sustainable cities" for better Disaster mitigation & response →

Suggested Measures:

(1) "Urban-Plus" approach — under New Delhi Declaration — under ~~APM-CHUD~~ APMCHUD.

(2) "New Urban Agenda" — under UN Habitat III — must be implemented — with proper enforcement & regulatory mechanism.

(3) 2nd ARC: * Capacity building of local communities — by mobilising community leaders.

* Policy of NGOs — to undertake regular Mock Drills — for better disaster Preparedness.

(4) Sendai Framework - 2015: Make disaster Management an essential part of Town Planning legislation of cities.

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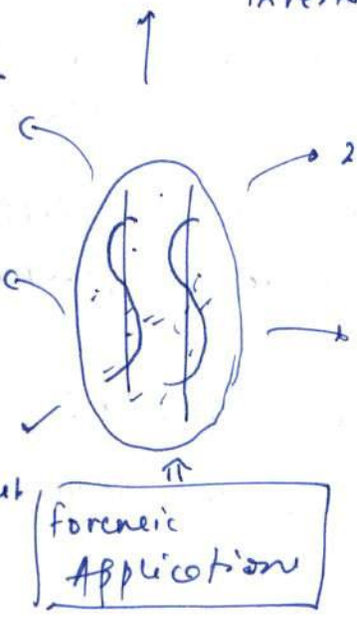
8. Explain DNA profiling and highlight its forensic application. Also discuss the significance of DNA Technology (Use and Application) Regulation Bill, 2018 in this regard. **(150 Words) 10**

A Human DNA is unique Biological identity of Every person. DNA profiling is the process of Collection of Human DNA to maintain a Database.



In this pursuit, the Government has recently drafted the the DNA Technology (Use and Application) Bill.

(Significance of Bill:)

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1. Will help reduce pendency of Criminal cases in Courts - which are pending due to slow & tardy investigation.

2. Due to automatic technology - it does not involve human discretion

3. Will help usher in Evidence - based Policing in India - thus, realising PM's objective of a "SMART Police"

4. Will give boost to CCTNS - Crime and Criminal Tracking Network System

Issues raised against the Bill:

1. Can leads to State Surveillance - against Right to Privacy (Article 21)

2. Matching DNA Samples in forensic labs - can increase opacity in Criminal justice system.

Hence, the concerns of all stakeholders must be addressed before passing the Bill.

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9. What is meant by the term Blue Water Capabilities? In this context, identify the key measures that have been undertaken to enhance the blue water capabilities of the Indian Navy. **(150 Words) 10**

Blue water Capabilities - reflect the Competency and fighting capability of a Navy ~~under~~ the Blue Ocean water - eg: Sub marine warfare, open ocean warfare, etc.

In this Context, to enhance its Capabilities, the Indian Navy has taken the following measures :-

1. INS Astradhorine - indegenous Torpedo launch & Recovery vehicle
2. Joint Naval Exercise - with Powerful Navies eg: "Varuna" Exercise with France
3. Project 15 & 75 for building stealthy submarines eg: INS - Kalvari, Khanderi.
4. Developing Integrated theatre Command in India Ocean
5. Naval bases in IOR Countries - eg: Assumption Island
6. Indian Ocean Naval Symposium - for better coordination

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Thus, in this way over the past decade or so, India Navy has significantly enhanced its Blue water capabilities — with the ~~help of~~ cooperation of countries like France & Russia also building own capabilities.

Way forward:

1. Raising the Navy Budget — as per suggestions of newly formed DPC — under Defence Ministry.

2. More coordination exercises with Air force and Army — for a better Joint Attack

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10. Identify the factors that make India vulnerable to drug trafficking? Also discuss the key steps taken to deal with it in our country. **(150 Words) 10**

Drug traffick in recent times has emerged as a major security issue in India. eg: the issue is properly highlighted in "UDTA PUNJAB" movies - How the much sophisticated Drugs Trafficking Network Operates in India.

In Addition, the following factors make India more vulnerable to DRUG TRAFFICKING →

1. High Population of Directionless, Unemployed youth in India

2. Vested interests in Politics - Narcotics Control Bureau - has indicated involvement of Political Executive

3. Porous borders eg: Golden Triangle & Golden Crescent

4. Highly Sophisticated Organised Crime Network in India

5. Poor State of Law enforcement

6. Highly unregulated Pharma sector in India.

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Nevertheless, the Govt has taken the following steps to counter Drug trafficking :-

1. Narcotics and Psychotropic Substances Act.
2. Narcotics Control Bureau - under IRS (CBCE).
3. Ban on Pychotropic Pharmaceuticals.
4. State Governments have strengthened Punishment under law.
5. Rehabilitation Centres - in Primary & Secondary Health Care Centres.

Though the above steps, are creating deterrence in the Country against Drug trafficking, the real solution will come from the DEMAND SIDE. NGOs like "NAYA SAVERA" - must be pooled in to spread awareness about menace of Drug trafficking & its linkages to Terrorism - which is bigger threat to our society.

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11. How do higher global crude oil prices affect the Indian economy? What steps can be taken to gradually insulate India from global oil price volatility in the long term? **(250 Words) 15**

As India meets 70% of its Domestic oil requirements via IMPORTS - it is bound to have significant influence on Indian Economy

As per Economic Survey 2017-18:

A $10 per barrel increase in Global crude oil prices impacts Indian Economy in the following ways

1. Current Account deficit (CAD) rises by 0.2-0.3%
2. WPI increases by 0.5%
3. CPI increases by 0.2%
4. GDP plunges by 0.2-0.4%
5. Depletes India's forex reserves
6. Increase in Logistics costs (Hence, impacts Ease of Doing Business)

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Other impacts of Higher Global Crude prices,

- adversely impacts the supply chain Networks in India.
- Burden of Higher Oil Prices fall on the People. High Distress.
- ~~India~~ Government's adherence of FRBM Act ~~deter~~ diminishes.
- Heavy subsidy burden on Govt. increases revenue expenditure.

Further, given the fact that with ever rising population, India's Energy demands are poised to rise to highest levels in Coming years, immediate steps must be taken to INSULATE INDIAN ECONOMY from Crude Oil Price Volatility:—

Steps to Be taken:

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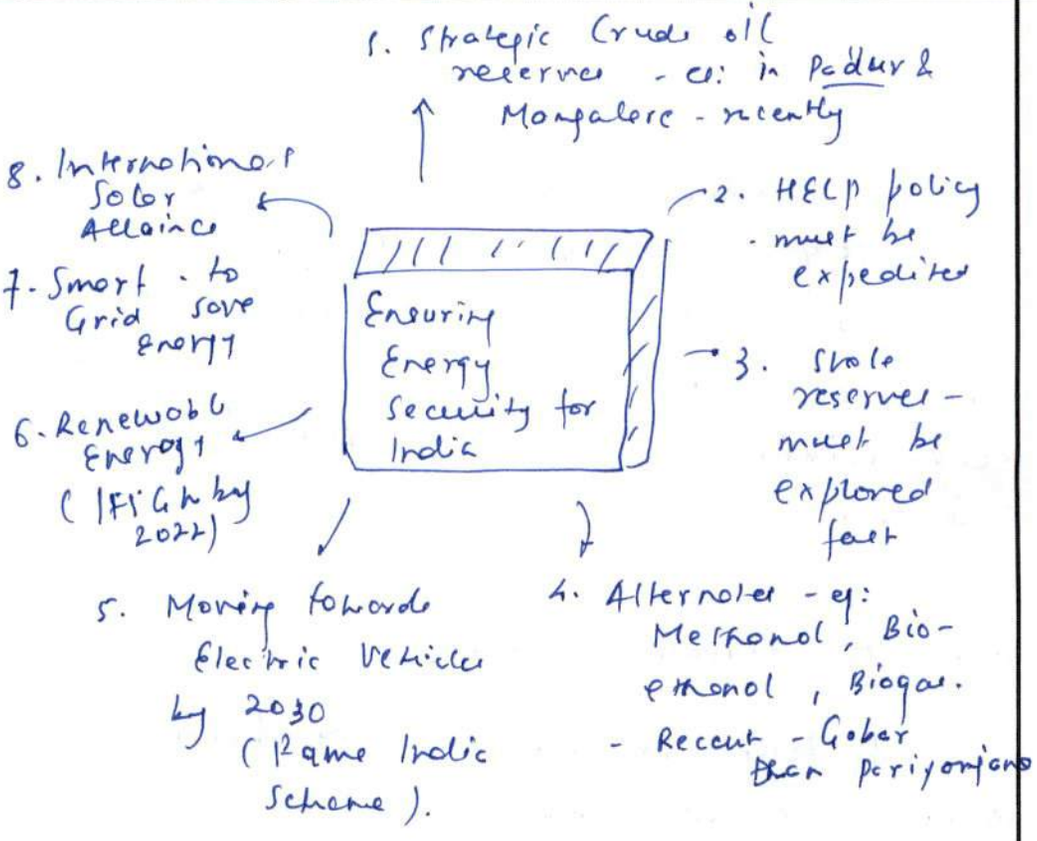

India has pledged under SDG-7 to provide "Modern, reliable, sustainable energy to all by 2030". Hence, an "Energy self-sufficiency revolution is the need of the Hour" - with involvement of CITIZEN through 4Rs:

- Recycle (eg: waste - to energy)
- → Reduce (eg: Saving Electricity, BS-IV norms by 2020) public transport
- → Refuse (fossil fuel)
- → Reform - to achieve energy self-sufficiency.

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12. Critically discuss the role of private sector in skill development in India in recent years. In this context, what are the measures required to improve oversight as well as financing in the skill development sector?

(250 Words) 15

In India, Skill development is largely Government-centric process and hence, Private sector so far has not taken significant responsibility to skill the Labour force.

Role of Private Sector:

A few initiatives have been taken recently like:-

- Sector Skill Council - by Private Sector in various segments like.
  - eg: Textiles, Machine Goods, Electronics, etc.

- National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) - which has 55% private sector ownership

But, as noted by a recent Expert Panel on Sector Skill Council, Private sector has largely

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failed to provide efficient skill development in India, due to :-

1. Paucity of Government funding
2. Poor regulatory oversight mechanism
3. Lack of Culture of Apprenticeship in India.
4. Lack of Incentive for the private sector - as it is able to get cheap labour apriori - skilling them will increase labour cost.
5. Structure of Indian Economy:

Agriculture
- no skilling considered Necessary here
- Private sector Absent

Industry
→ Mfg. segment still recent in India (eg: only 17% to GDP)
→ 85% dominated by MSMEs - lower-skilled work force

Services sector
- High skilled individual either - go Abroad
- or are recruited by MNCs.

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Hence, there is urgent need to skill our labour force - which is reeling under high unemployment & under employment by →

involving Social Audit committees for periodic evaluation.

Effective oversight by Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship

→ Pool finances for involving private sector (ex: CSR funding can be leveraged)

Outcome based Bonds - can be leveraged to bring timely results.

Apprenticeship promotion schemes (as recently - introduced in Textile sector - under TUFS) - Govt to subsidise.

Thus, now is the time to launch a skill development revolution with participation of all stakeholders to prevent our Demographic Dividend from turning into Demographic Curse.

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13. The e-commerce sector has been booming in India for the last few years. Examine the need for its regulation in light of the recently proposed draft e-commerce policy. Further, identify the challenges that the sector is currently facing. **(250 Words) 15**

As India is ushering in a New Era of Citizen Centric Governance, Consumer facilitation has become the key goal of private players. Thus, as Consumer demands have diversified in the era of Globalisation, e-Commerce Companies have captured the space and have proliferated in all parts of India - eg: Amazon, flipkart, Snapdeal, E-bay, etc.

The recently launched e-Commerce policy of the Union Govt has highlighted the urgent need to regulate the e-Commerce segment in India.

The need for Regulation:

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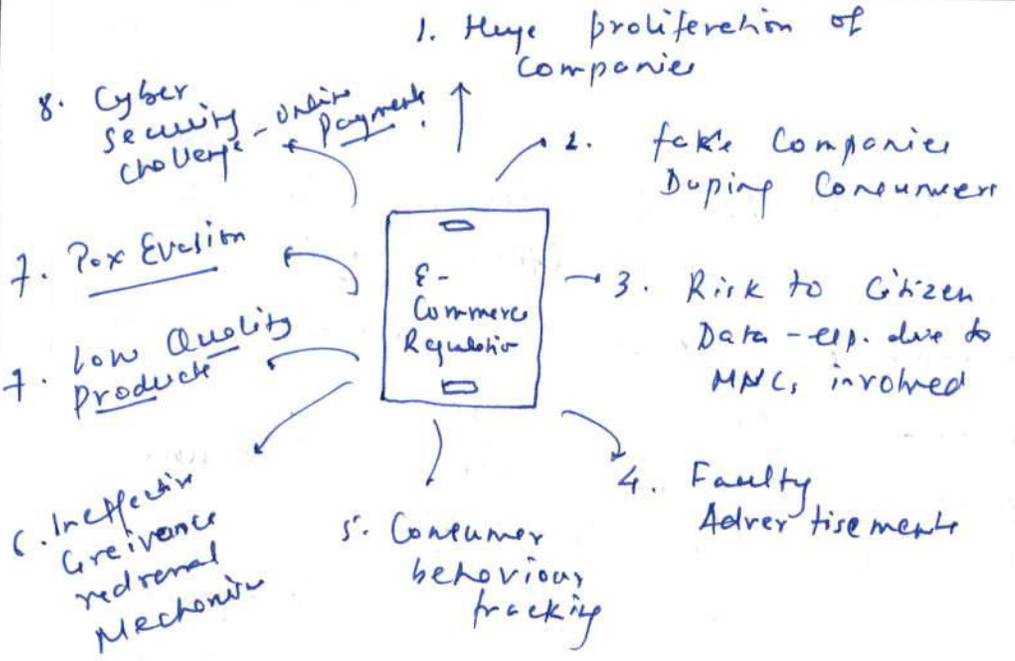

further, given the above lacunas in e-Commerce sector, e-Commerce in India also faces the following problems :-

1. Market is highly dominated by Global firms like Amazon. - a new form of "Neo-Colonialism"

2. Product procurement - by e-Commerce Companies - is largely limited to MNCs, imports and Big Companies - Hence, MSMEs

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are missing from the value chain.

3. Due to absence of Internet Penetration in India, the sector is largely limited to metropolitan areas.

4. Products largely reflect the Urban needs - eg: Electronics, Clothes, Cosmetics, etc.

5. Lack of Consumer Awareness - regarding sub-standard products & service providers.

6. Due to poor Logistics in India - Godown to Customer, cost is very high.

Thus, to realise the e-Commerce's contribution to GDP and consumer satisfaction, LOGISTIC sector overhauling is the way forward.

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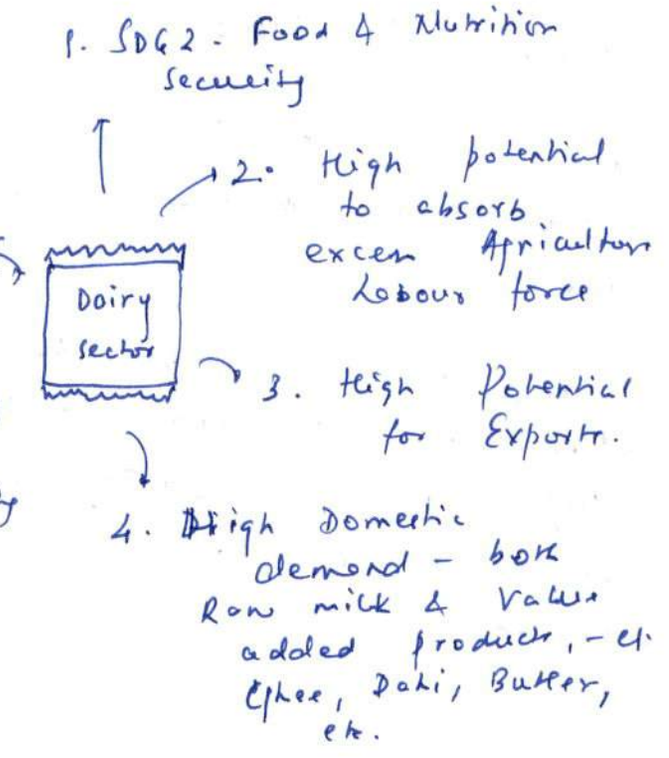
14. Explaining the importance, highlight the achievements of dairy sector in India. Examine whether over-production is the reason for the problems being faced by the dairy industry. Give some solutions to address the problems. **(250 Words) 15**

Currently, India is the largest producer of Milk in the world. But, most of it is consumed consumed Domestically, leaving less for Export.

Importance of Dairy Sector:



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Achievements of Dairy Sector in India:

1. White revolution in India - under PJ Kurien
2. High highly empowered the women cooperatives in India - eg: Amul in Gujarat, Mother Dairy - in Delhi.
3. National Dairy Development Board:- has strengthen the supply chain from villages to Urban areas.
4. Role in Nutrition security in India.
5. High number of Jobs and Entrepreneurship in the sector.
6. India - being the highest producer of milk in the world.

Over-production in the Dairy industry is not a problem for the industry - as the prices of Dairy products are continuously rising in India - given the high tariff on imports. Rather the actual problems are :-

- Lower yields of "Desi" Cows.

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- low Quality of fooder.
- poor penetration of technology
- Absence of Cold Storage Infrastructure in India - leading to high wastages.

Thus, India has the potential to be become a pioneer in Exports of Dairy products, hence, urgent solutions to Dairy problems are required :-

1. Promote Cross-breeding - for higher yeilds ("Germ banks" may be setup for the purpose)

2. Diversify - eg: Pancha Gavya - eg: Ghee, Urine - for Medical use, "Gobardhan" - for Biogas, etc.

3. Setup Good Infrastructure for Cold Storage under SAMPADA scheme.

4. Extend Startup India and Standup India scheme to Dairy sector - to boost Entrepreneurship.

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15. There has been a focus on Textile and Apparels industry in India in recent years. Elaborate the potential of this industry and the challenges that lie in achieving it. What steps have been taken in this regard? **(250 Words) 15**

In the current paradigm, India is facing "JOBLESS GROWTH" - highly skewed towards Services Sector. Hence in this Context Textile and Apparel Sector has high potential to revive the Indian Economy:-

1. Labour - Intensive Sector

2. Export - led Growth

3. Economies of Scale

4. Backward linkages:- Cotton, Jute, Silk Agriculture.

5. Good Domestic market

6. Super Quality Edge - with India eg: Zardozi, Chikankari)

7. Favourable Demography

8. Women - led Development

9. China - ceding Space - due to increasing Labour Cost

Textile & Apparels

(Potential of Textile Industry)

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But, despite the huge potential, Textile and Apparel sector face the following challenges, as per Economic Survey - 2017 - 18:

1. Lack of Apprenticeship Culture.
2. Textile sector highly skewed towards handloom
3. Broken supply chains & highly logistics cost - hence, Indian textiles lose in cost competitiveness to Bangladesh and Vietnam.
4. Textile sector largely fragmented in MSMEs.
5. Lack of Dedicated policies for Export promotion.
6. Poor skills of Indian labour force - for developing high Quality textiles.

To amend the above defects, follow steps have been taken by the Government :-

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1. Amended Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (ATUFS)

2. POWERTEX India - for greater penetration of Powerloom in the sector - along with efficient & Robust Electricity supply.

3. Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme - Govt provides subsidies to Firms.

4. Slashing Corporate tax by 5% to 25% for MSMEs - with turnover upto Rs 250 Crore.

5. Composition Scheme - under GST - to reduce tax compliance.

The above steps are welcome, but, the ultimate ~~Satarti~~ revolution in Textile sector can come only when Textile sector is linked to the SAGARMALA PROGRAMME - as there is high Export potential in India.

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16. How do transportation corridors in biodiversity rich areas impact the wildlife? Examine the current policy framework in this regard. Also, suggest measures to minimise the negative effects while balancing the need for development. **(250 Words) 15**

As there is high impetus on Industrial Corridors in India, especially Transportation corridor – under BHARATMALA PARIYOJANA – Transport Corridors passing through Biodiversity Rich areas are adversely impacting the Bio-diversity :—

1. High no. of Road kills
2. Rising levels of pollution
3. Land use change tend to come up near Transport Corridors.

Trans-port Corridors

4. Rising mobility of illegal poachers
5. Such Corridors limit the Mobility area of Wildlife
6. Impact on Natural patterns migration (esp. during season)

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Current policy framework :

Under the Forest Conservation Act, 1980, any forest land diverted to Non-forest use must be adequately compensated in other areas - by Afforestation. For this, recently, the Government have launched the CAMPA. (Compensatory Afforestation Fund Authority). Further, a seperate Road cess is also levied by Government to improve wildlife and Biodiversity.

In addition to above measures much more steps need to be taken to resolved the Biodiversity - development conflict :-

1.) Demarcating Eco-sensitive Zones - having Rich Bio-diversity (eg: Gadgil Committee) & prohibity transportation through the core areas.

2.) Realizing the effective use of 14,500 km Inland Waterways in

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India. This will eliminate the requirement of forest land diversion.

3.) Prescribing Time periods for transportation through Bio-diversity Rich Corridors - especially when the species are at risk.

4.) Use of Dedicated Air Freight Corridors - through GAGAN project - for better Connectivity.

Thus, as a responsible signatory to UN Convention on Biodiversity, India needs to balance its development needs and Biodiversity conservation. Hence, creating awareness among all stakeholders under the framework of Biodiversity Act, 2002 - is the way forward.

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17. The potential of technology to aid farmers in increasing productivity as well reducing susceptibility to climate change remains underutilized. Identify the reasons for the same and suggest measures to improve technological penetration in agriculture. **(250 Words) 15**

Over 3 lakh farmers in India have committed suicides in the last 2 decades. This partially reflects the poor state of Agriculture Distress in India. A major reason for this is the persistent low productivity in Indian Agriculture. which largely is due to lack of Technology Aid to farmers in India.

Reasons for low technology penetration:

1. Technology is a product of Urban Areas & its dissemination to rural Areas - where Agriculture Sector exists - requires special intervention.

2. Indian Agriculture Universities still follow the traditional Curriculum in India & hence, Agriculture Graduates are relatively less Techno-Savy.

3. High Costs for use of Technology - eg: Drip Irrigation, etc.

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4. Poor digital Connectivity to farmers.

5. In India, farming is considered a Traditional Occupation and hence, Tech-savvy youth - are limited to services sector.

6. Poor Awareness among farmer - of benefits of Technology.

Further, Economic Survey has predicted a 15-18% reduction in farm incomes in medium ~~ole~~ term due to negative impact of Climate change - especially in Rainfed Areas in India.

Hence, in this context, the following steps must be taken to increase technology penetration among farmers :-

1. High Government subsidy, especially Credit-linked- for purchasing Technology products.

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2. Greater Allocation for Extension Services - to farmer - regarding benefits of technology.

3. Greater R&D budget - in Agriculture Universities - for better indigenization of technology & Hence, lower cost.

4. Use of National Initiative for Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA) - for Tech - Demonstration - in Farms - with help of SHG - network.

5. Use of ISRO's Village Cluster - scheme to provide Tech solution to farm problems - as Indian Remote Sensing - for better Climate Advisory & Agro - Climatic zonation.

6. MSS Report - on Agriculture - setting up Multi - Dimension Monsoon Early warning system - for better Crop - Selection for farmer

7. Use of MoUs - with Countries like Israel & USA - to import PRECISION FARMING in India

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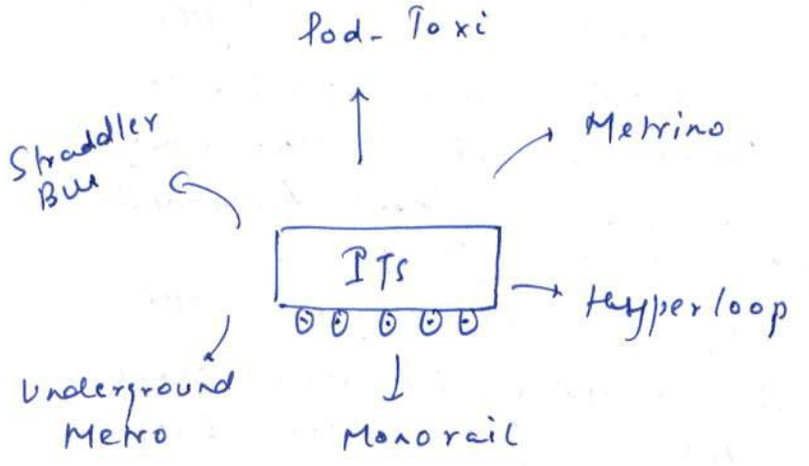
18. What is Intelligent Transportation System (ITS)? Explaining the need of ITS in India, identify the challenges in deploying it. **(250 Words) 15**

Intelligent Transport System (ITS) – are relatively Automatic transport systems which cover source to frontier distance more efficiently by – greater speed, avoiding congestion, lower use of Manpower, lower pollution, etc. ITS use alternative routes like Air or Underground to provide fast & uninterrupted transport services for commuters – with effective use of ICT.



ITS Systems

Need for ITS in India:

As per Economic Survey of India, daily more than 20 Crore

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Indians migrate for work in India. Further, in Cities and towns, high productive hours are wasted in Traffic Congestions. Also, the Traditional Transport system (TTS), have outlined its ~~out~~ utility in present scenario -

- High travel time
- Traffic congestion
- High contribution to Air pollution
- Timeliness issue. e.g: Indian Railways - trains often Run late.

Thus, in a fast lifestyle, ITS can be a boon to save the human and other resources wasted in TTS. But, at the same time a plethora of Challenges are present in deploying ITS in India :-

1.) High Cost

2.) Lack of Tech. Expertise. e.g: Delhi Metro - built with Japanese Technology cooperation.

3.) High tariff Costs - may be a border

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for middle class commuters...

4) Right of way issue - eg: Land Acquision in India.

5.) Poor Safety record of India (eg: in Railways) - in ITS Disasters can be humanpower.

6.) ITS need continous Electric Connectivity & Charging Ecosystem - absent in India.

7.) Problems of Unplanned Urbanisation in India is creating more hurdles.

Nevertheless, Given the success of Delhi & Kolkata metro, ITS is the need of the hour to improve Logistics performance of India & realise maximum Human Capital from the labour force.

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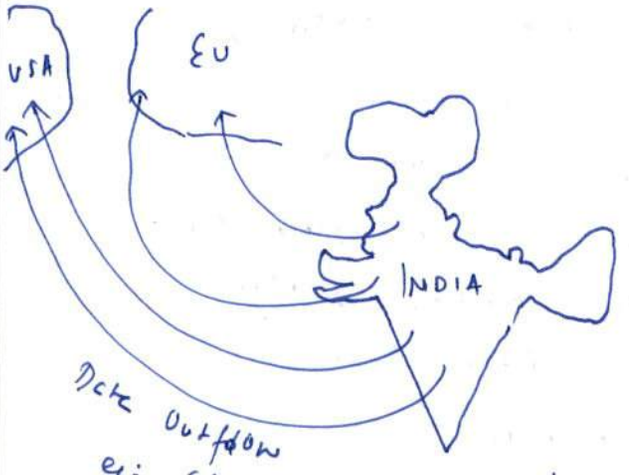
19. Explain the concept and significance of Data Localisation. Also discuss its limitations in strengthening law enforcement efforts in the context of Srikrishna Committee report and the draft Personal Data Protection Bill, 2018. **(250 Words) 15**

"Data localisation", is the concept of limited reach of Law enforcement Agencies in case of Abroad Storage of Domestic data. As Electronic Data - recognised no barriers in the age of Globalisation, data of Indian users may be parked abroad - thus, avoiding the Jurisdiction of Enforcement Agencies in India



eg: Cloud services - Indian firms - may "LOCATE" personal Data of Indian in foreign Countries - where Indian laws do not apply.

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Thus, in this context, "Data localisation" presents significant limitation on Law Enforcement Authorities, as →

1. Internet is a shared Global resource

2. Cloud technology - has no barrier like physical borders

3. Many Indian Companies - have already outsourced Cloud Services to MNCs outside India.

Hence, in this context, Data though - may be produced locally, can be transmitted and stored Globally. Hence, in this Context, B.N. Shrikrishna Committee have suggested the following :-

1.) Creating our own Internet & Cloud storage Systems.

2.) Prohibiting storing of Data - with

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foreign Companies - without consent of the customer.

Hence, in this context, the way forward would be to adopt EU's General data Protection Rules - which prescribes high penalties for data Breaches and Greater power to the Customer.

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20. What is the link between illegal immigration and national security? In this context, critically discuss the exercise of creating a National Register of Citizens in Assam. **(250 Words) 15**

Illegal immigration poses a direct threat of a Nation's National Security. Eg: Lone wolf Attacks rising in Europe - eg: Recent Bus Massacre in Paris, Crisis Situation in Syria, Rise of Terrorist outfits in North East India and Jammu and Kashmir.

The link?

* Terrorism (eg: NSCN in Nagaland, ULFA in Assam)
* Rise in local Crimes - due to competition over resources
* Insurgency & Cessationism in North-East
* Rising Tension - due to Demographic Change (eg: violence during Assam Movement (1970s - 1985))

- Bangladeshi & Rohingya Muslim Influx (Illegal immigration)

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But, there is a Humanitarian side to this link as well, as all illegal immigrants - may not be posing a ~~treat~~ threat to National Security - especially war refugees - as During Indo-Pak war in 1971.

Thus, in the context of the above link, the Government of India, under its commitment under the ASSAM ACCORD (1985) - is undertaking the exercise of updating the National Register for Citizens in Assam, thus weeding out those immigrants which have entered Assam after the Cutoff date in 1971.

When NRC gets completely updated, the identified illegal migrants are supposed to be driven out of the Assam State, but, this may be detrimental as:-

1. It has been Generations - for refugees staying in Assam
2. No state ~~of~~ or Country will be willing to except.

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3. May cause demographic change in other states

4. May fuel heavy insurgency & terrorism in the region.

Hence, as the exercise of NRC updation goes on, multi-stakeholder talks must continue so as to avoid any extreme measures against any community.